The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,942.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line........................ „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, on SATURDAY, the 20th October 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

She will also carry Passengers and cargo for Zanzibar, Mayottee, Comoro, Nosi-Beh, Mujunga, Mozambique, Port Natal and Cape Town for transfer to the Company's Zanzibar Line steamer leaving Aden on the 3rd November 1877.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on SATURDAY, the 6th October 1877, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 11th October 1877, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on TUESDAY, the 9th October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraweul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th Oct. 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE, S. S. TRINACRIA, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* KURRACHEE.

WILL sail about the 10th instant. For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines / Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1178.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 270	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1877.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to The Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 26th September 1877.

WANTED.

WANTED, in a Mercantile Firm, a GOOD CLERK who can write fast and well, and who is also good at Accounts ; a knowledge of Shorthand wi also be a recommendation.

Apply with Testimonials by letter only and stating salary wanted, to "B. 6.," *Gazette* Office.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th Oct.
	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th do.
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W. Haselwood	26th do.
	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton : but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. at 3 p. m.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer GUY MANNERING, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Matches at Grant Road, two Tanks, in the Godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, Two Tanks, in the warehouse of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, on account and risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan, the following goods, viz.

Ex Princess Samarvutty.

Ex—145 V.B.—26/50—13 cases matches.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, and the following days at 1 p. m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Store Depot, Parell, the surplus stores, such as anvils, augurs, screw, and shell bells, boring tackle, chain, chisels, copper plates, files, gun metal, ingots, hooks, argand lamps, planes, padlocks, rivets, saws, shearing machines, rope, scrap steel, brass, copper, iron wrought and other stores.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., showing further liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.

Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0.
Pints „ „ „ 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICKLY HEAT ! PRICKLY HEAT

SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION ARE TREACHER'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

AND

FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS

Without danger of internal disorder.

	Cash Prices Rs.	a.
Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle	1	0
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets	1	0
Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid	2	0
Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar	0	10
M'Dougall's Disinfecting Soap, per bar	1	6

Camphor, Chlorine, Coal Tar, Glycerine Snow, Juniper Tar Oil, Petroleum, Sulphur, Turpentine, and other Medicated Soaps.

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIETY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY:—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. SALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, October 4, 1877.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 1·50 per cent., is declared against the ESTATE of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE and is PAYABLE at the Official Trustee's Office on WEDNESDAYS.

S. NEWCOME FOX,
Officiating Official Trustee.

Bombay, Official Trustee's Office, October 5, 1877.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 per share will be PAID on and after the 12th instant, to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company whose names stand on the Register at this date, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATE.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, October 5, 1877.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED CLAIMS against the undermentioned ESTATES will be PAID at the Administrator General's Office on WEDNESDAYS :—

Estates.	Claims payable in full or by Dividend.
Denton, Charles	Dividend at 44·71 per cent.
Morton, Edward Evans, late Tea Dealer, Bombay	1st Dividend at 15 per cent. 2nd do. 10 do.
Parker, Montagu William, late Lieut.-Colonel Bombay Staff Corps	Full payment.

S. NEWCOME FOX,
Officiating Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, October 5, 1877.

CHUBB'S WRITING BOXES, WITH GOLD KEY.

Fitted with Tray Portfolio, Instrument-pad and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray,

WITH

TRAVELLING LEATHER COVER.

Size 16½ by 10½ by 7.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf, Balmoral Boots, Button Boots — Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s. — Finest quality we can produce 35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinettee, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, with French heels	7s. 0d. and 9s 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

(REGISTERED)

HYGEIA BOOTS.

A LADY'S WALKING BOOT,

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett,* will be sent post paid, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FREE and EASY at the WINDSOR CASTLE HOTEL TO-NIGHT at 8. A STRING BAND will be in attendance.

FOR SALE, a CHEST of PORTABLE MAHOGANY DRAWERS, Brass bound, nearly new. Apply "A. Z.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR WEDDING, CHRISTENING & BIRTH-DAY CAKES, WEDDING BREAKFASTS, WEDDING FAVOURS, &c., get estimate from PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

REQUIRED a STEWARD for WARDROOM MESS, H. M. S. VESTAL ; one who would act as Messman preferred. Apply to MESS CATERER, Hulk Auckland.

MATHERAN—CAPRERA TO BE LET. Apply to W. B. FELLOWS, Municipal Office.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

ICE CREAMS at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street —VANILLA and RASPBERRY. Iced Fruit drinks. Mutton and Chicken Patties, a cup of Tea or of Coffee.

NOTICES.

TEA DEPOT,

32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also best Manilla Cigars and Cheroots in boxes of hundred each. Per Box, Rs. 5-8.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BEST REFINED KEROSINE OIL.
KEROSINE STREET LANTERNS.
AMERICAN COTTON DRILLS.
AMERICAN STEP LADDERS, SCALES and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.
7, Parsee Bazar Street.

CHAMPION ATHLETIC SPORTS LOTTERIES.

ACCOUNTS will be FINALLY SETTLED on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock, in the Gymkhana Pavilion.

The papers, &c., may be seen in the Pavilion at any time.

C. YOUNG,
N. R. OLIVER, } Honorary Secretaries.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

FULL-PRESSED HAY.

OWING to the scarcity of Fodder in Guzerat and Kathiawar, a REDUCED RATE of Rs. 10 per Ton of 27 Bengal or 78 Bombay Maunds will be charged until December 31st for Full-Pressed Hay from Bombay to Ahmedabad and all stations to Wadhwan inclusive.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

HALF ANNA NOTE PAPER.

INLAND POSTAGE PAPER specially manufactured for THACKER & Co., a good CREAMLAID PAPER with square envelope, one sheet and one envelope weighing under Half a Tola.

Per 5 quire Packets..	Rs.	1	4	0
„ 100 Envelopes	„	1	4	0
Per ream (20 quires)..	„	4	0	0
„ 500 Envelopes....	„	5	0	0

Supplies are received every month, so that customers may always depend upon having good fresh paper.

THACKER & CO.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.			Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size	Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do.	„	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do.	„	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	„	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do.	Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons	„	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons	„	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs	„	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	„	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs	„	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives	„	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks	„	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles	„	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do.	„	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do.	„	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons	„	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons	„	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons	„	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs	„	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests	Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers	„	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

		A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size	Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size	„	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers	Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers	„	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners	Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above		80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners				5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1½ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS, YACHTS AND LAUNCHES,

WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, having speeds up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, having draughts down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT BROAD.

YARROW & CO.

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,

DRESS MAKERS,

SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY,

WILL receive per s. s. "Gwalior" a magnificent Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS.
LADIES' GUARD CHAINS.
LADIES' VICTORIA CHAINS.
LADIES' NECKLET CHAINS

in 15 and 18-Carat Gold. Each Chain is stamped with the "Hall Mar'k and those which can conveniently allow it, are stamped on each link.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing 46 Patterns, will be sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

TEMPLE BAR.

MR. C. BOUNEVIALLE takes great pleasure in announcing that the above establishment will be opened to the public on

MONDAY, OCT. 8.
MONDAY, OCT. 8.
MONDAY, OCT. 8.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

(*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 4)

There is every reason to believe that Temple Bar will be the handsomest public refreshment room in India when it is completed. Nothing like it has ever been attempted in Bombay. It is one large hall (for the construction of which several floors of small houses have bad to be knocked out), with a handsome gallery running round it, whence those who are taking refreshments may look down upon whatever is going on in the capacious room beneath. On the ground floor there are several gigantic mirrors, a bar inlaid with marble, and a handsome marble fountain which plays into a basin with gold fish in it. The roof of the hall has been gorgeously ornamented with gold and colours by an Italian artist. The place is altogether well worth seeing. To those who have been on the Continent it will recall some of the prettiest public rooms in such cities as Paris. Mr. Bounevialle deserves praise for the example he has set in the way to make places of public entertainment in India attractive for other things than mere drinking bars. Temple Bar is a very good hint of the style in which Mr. Bounevialle, with his Continental ideas, means to cater for the public here, and they may rest assured that for the Victoria Gardens entertainments, the buildings erected for their accommodation will lack nothing on the score of elegance and comfort that can be obtained in return for reasonable expenditure.

(*Times of India*, Oct. 4)

We hear that Mr. Bounevialle's new restaurant, "Temple Bar," opposite the Bombay Club, will be opened on Monday next. The building has been entirely new modelled in the interior, and is very lofty and convenient. All the fittings and arrangements show great taste and originality, and the cuisine is, we are told, to be something very good indeed. "Temple Bar" will be a great acquisition to Bombay.

The DINING HALL, which has been constructed without regard to expense, is by far the most sumptuous apartment open to the public in Bombay, and equals in extent and in the richness of its decorations the most famous establishments of Europe. Fitted with all the modern appliances to secure the comfort and convenience of guests, Mr. Bounevialle believes it will be found the coolest and most attractive resort in this City. The establishment will be conducted as a high-class

RESTAURANT,
RESTAURANT,
RESTAURANT,

and will be found to equal in its *cuisine*, attendance, and appointments those Parisian *cafés* whose name is a synonym for all that is artistic in dining. In addition to its merit in this respect, and which fills a want long felt in Bombay, Mr. Bounevialle desires to announce that it is his intention to regulate the charges upon a scale of such moderation as to render the establishment as attractive to persons of limited means as to those of wealth. Breakfasts, tiffins and dinners will be served at all hours, *à la carte*, which include the choicest products of the Bombay markets. For those who prefer to dine at a fixed price, Mr. Bounevialle will serve both Tiffin and Dinner

A LA TABLE D'HOTE,
A LA TABLE D'HOTE,
A LA TABLE D'HOTE,

at very moderate prices and at separate tables, which he guarantees shall be as far above anything of the sort heretofore offered in Bombay, as the establishment itself is superior, to any building in India devoted to like purpose.

Equal discernment in selection and moderation in respect to price will be exhibited in the

CARTE DES VINS,
CARTE DES VINS,
CARTE DES VINS,

which Mr. Bounevialle feels confident will be found unequalled in variety and unparalleled in the quality of stock. Recognising the necessity which the European is under, in a tropical climate, of supplying the waste of tissue by stimulants which to be beneficial should be pure and unadulterated, Mr. Bounevialle takes pride in announcing that at this establishment wines, spirits and malt liquors will be found of the highest quality and at prices which will commend themselves to all.

LADIES

in particular will find TEMPLE BAR to afford them such a resort during their visits to the Fort as has heretofore been wanting to them. Supplied with accommodation unequalled, this establishment offers to the ladies of Bombay all the attractions of their own homes together with that change of *cuisine* which is so grateful in a tropical climate. Tiffins, Ices, Fruits, served in the most attractive manner and at moderate rates.

In all that concerns the art of Dining, Mr. Bounevialle feels confident that he has left nothing undone to merit and secure the patronage of the public, for

TEMPLE BAR.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. R. VOLUNTEERS.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT having SANCTIONED the FORMATION of the above Corps, and the enrolment in it of Europeans unconnected with the B. B. & C. I. R. Company residing in the vicinity of the Stations on the line, notice is hereby given, that a MEETING will be held at 5 p. m. (Madras Time) at the Mechanics' Institute, Parell, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, which all interested in the movement are invited to attend.

By Order,
H. F. BULKLEY,
Inspector and Adjutant.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 per share is PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 p m., to the Shareholders of the Company, whose names are on the Share Register on the 22nd September 1877.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividends.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઈની કું૦
KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held on the Mill premises at Parell, on MONDAY, the 8th October 1877, at 3-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June last.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd, to WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 29th September 1877.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સુનદરદાસ સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY the 6th day of October 1877, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To Receive and adopt the Accounts and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1877.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and to appoint a Director in room of Mr. Vishram Mhowjee resigned.
4th To appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors.
મુ૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું.
(*i. e.*) MOOJLEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September to 6th October 1877, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 17th September 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require for twelve months commencing 1st November next (estimated at 100 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, 17th October 1877, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security in Cash, or Government Paper, amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, October 3, 1877.

UNITED SERVICE REFRESHMENT AND BILLIARD ROOMS,

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET.

THE PROPRIETOR of the abovenamed Establishment begs to notify that the same is from THIS DAY OPEN.

It is entirely under European Management, and the Culinary Department is under the supervision of an experienced European Cook.

The SPIRITS and WINES are of the best brands, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality.

The ROOMS have been fitted with entirely new furniture and are lofty and well situated.

The BILLIARD TABLE is by a first class London Maker.

TIFFINS, DINNERS, and BREAKFASTS at a moments' notice.

BOARDERS and LODGERS received on favourable terms.

The Proprietor hopes that residents as well as travellers will give his Establishment their kind support and he guarantees that nothing on his part will be wanting to satisfy all customers.

F. BALLIG, Proprietor.

Bombay, 23rd July 1877.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp. Price—Four Annas.

FOR SALE.

TA'LIM-UL-MUBLADI or Urdu edition of the Indian Vernacular Series for Elementary Schools with copious illustrations, compiled by various authors and edited by MAJOR W R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, with the aid of native scholars.

URDU-KA-QAIDA, an Introductory Primer and Second Reader, now available. First Reader expected immediately. Third and Fourth Readers shortly, other books, including manuals of Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration in course of preparation

Terms.—Urdu-ka-Qaida 4 pie. First Reader with twenty-eight illustrations 1 anna 4 pie. Second Reader with twenty-four illustrations 2 annas. Discount 20 per cent on purchases of the value of Rs. 100. If original cases be taken, they will be sent free of cost to any Railway Station within the Bombay Presidency or Hyderabad and to any Station on the G. I. P. Railway. Apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK.

Lamp Pillars, Gas Lamps, Gates, Railings, Fountains, Vases, Verandahs, Conservatories, Staircases, and every description of Ironwork.

TURNER & ALLEN,
(W. T. ALLEN & CO.,)
ESTABLISHED 1847.

New and Choice Designs, with Prices, are forwarded to any part of the world, on receipt of 12 stamps. Estimates for Works at Home and Abroad.

2, SOMERSET BUILDINGS,
Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London.
(LATE OF 203, UPPER THAMES STREET.)

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information. The Guide is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 5TH OCT. 1877.

FROM the telegraphic advices received from the districts, the rainfall of the past few days appears to have been very general, and most favourable accounts are now given of the growing crops throughout the Presidency. In Kattywar especially, the improvement is most marked, and with anything like average weather hereforward, there is now every prospect of good yields of Cotton, Seeds, and Grain. The condition of the North-West Provinces is still a source of anxiety, but should they have received a fair share of the downpour we have had here during the past few days, we shall have, instead of another season of famine, the probability of a good export year in nearly every kind of produce.

Yesterday's Home telegrams are characterised by a better show of activity than for sometime back. In the Manchester Piece Goods Market Reuter reports that there is a moderate demand but firmer, and Cotton in Liverpool was again active with sales of 18,000 bales and a general advance of 1-16d. per lb. The American receipts still continue extremely light, and nothing almost can prevent the supply in Liverpool running down to an unusually low figure. The weekly figures which we will receive to-morrow morning will probably show the stock on the spot reduced to something like 520,000 bales, against 658,000 on the same date last year, and as we can send very little from this side before January, and the arrivals from America must also be small, the stock can scarcely fail to reach a very low ebb between this and the end of the year. Surats, in fact, seem likely to be scarcer than at any time since the American war. Last Friday's figures only showed a visible supply in and afloat for Liverpool of 161,000 bales, and as the additional supplies from this side up to the end of January can scarcely exceed 60,000 to 70,000 bales, the present rate of consumption would in that interval about clear off the last bale. Enhanced prices would, of course, restrict the consumption, and we also know that the much talked of last bale never is worked up; nor can we lose sight of the fact that the unsettled state of Europe and the limited demand for goods throughout the East are strong adverse influences, but these cannot alter the fact that the position of the market in regard of supply is stronger than anything we have seen of late years, and it will be contrary to all experience if prices are not forced up in consequence.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes ready Mid. Uplands still at 11½ cents, but December shipment has advanced to 11 3-16 cents, a rise of 1-16 cent. per lb. The Receipts at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts	11,000	19,000	16,000
Six days do	55,000	101,000	83,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	139,000	323,000	265,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without alteration of any kind, and Seeds and Wheat were also unaltered. At the Liverpool East India Wool sales, which closed yesterday, common to medium sorts were ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher.

Consols were still quoted at 95⅜, and French Rentes at 104⅞, the same as on Wednesday, and Enfaced Rupee Paper was without change.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday showed a decided decrease in strength, the revenue being reduced by £2,200,000 and Bullion by £800,000, bringing the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities down from 43¼ to 37½ per cent. Under the circumstances the advice of the Bank rate having been raised from 3 to 4 per cent., and that the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills has risen to the latter figure, can cause no surprise. The heavy withdrawals of Gold to pay for German Silver is doubtless to a great extent the cause of the rise, but increased activity in business may also have something to do with it, and in that case the movement may be regarded as rather favourable than otherwise. The fact of the funds being unaffected is at all events a hopeful feature, and under the circumstances it would be no matter for regret should we see an early advance to 5 per cent.

Bar Silver Reuter now reports as having advanced from 55¼d. to 55½d. per oz., but as usual he is still behind the market, private messages now quoting 55⅝d. to 55¾d. per oz. One small purchase is reported to have been made on Bombay account two days ago at 55½d., but there can, we think, be little doubt that the general quotation for some days back was 55½d. The shipments by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton are unusually heavy—£380,000 for Bombay and £180,000 for Calcutta. These bring the quantity now on the way from Southampton alone, up to the large total of £1,590,000, a scale of import, which so far as exchange is concerned, renders the stoppage of Council drafts for a time of comparatively slight importance.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, owing to Calcutta advices, there has been a slightly firmer feeling observable, but with the exception of demand Bank Bills for delivery up to the end of the year being again obtainable at to-day's figure, rates have been in no way affected. Transactions, so far as we can learn, have been almost nothing, and the market closes quiet, depending for further movement on what we next hear from Calcutta. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9⅜d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9½d.	„
Credits „ 3 „ „	1s. 9⅝d.	„
Documents „ 3 „ „	1s. 9 13-16d.	„

On Calcutta the quotation for demand drafts is 1 16 per cent. premium and for 60 days' sight nominally 1¼ to 1⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues a trifle firmer, and although we have not heard of actual business, we raise our quotation for Fours from Rs. 93 to Rs. 93¼; Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 93½; Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 101¼.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been very little doing to-day, and there is no alteration in values except for Spinning and Weaving shares. These have been slightly firmer owing to the favourable reports from up-country, but there is nothing as yet in the shape of improved demand for Goods and Yarns to give an impetus to the reaction. That it will come later on there can be little doubt, but in the meantime, Cotton is rising daily and the margin of working profit is being diminished in proportion.

Cotton is nominally very firm at slightly higher prices, but owing to the state of the weather, there has been nothing done either for export or local consumption. The receipts from up-country for the week ending to-day are only 2,034 bales against about three times the quantity for the corresponding week last year, and it looks as if the mill would shortly have almost no stock of workable quality to fall back upon.

SEEDS AND WHEAT are quiet, and in the absence of supplies, unchanged in every way.

In FREIGHTS there is virtually no business doing with no prospect of improvement for some time to come.

PIECE GOODS are as quiet as ever, and there is no indication as yet of the long looked for improvement. Clearances from first hands are quite insignificant and buyers are not likely to operate until they are assured of a demand by fair crops being actually secured by cultivators.

COALS continue a trifle steadier, and sales of Davison's West Hartley are reported at Rs. 17 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	8 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	680
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras.........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	930
Albert Ginning Co.......	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	360
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s.	390
Indian Press Co..........	1,000	350	all	42 do	200
Broach Cotton Co........	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co................	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	6[illegible]0
Colaba Press Co..........	500	1,880	all	170 do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	800	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.....	352	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co............	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.........	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.......	1,150	...	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	320
Prince of W. Press......	120	...	1,500	250 do	465
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	50 do	3[illegible]5
Scinde Press Co..........	400	850	750	60 do	4[illegible]5
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	600
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20 2½ p.s.	1,935
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	[illegible]
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	290 xd
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	6[illegible]
Mechanical Build'ngs Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	ll	11 p. ct	530
Vegas Patent Slip Co ..	3,000	250	all	6 p.	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 29th September, 1877.

Open 1,288½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,04,989	8	0
Merchandise......................	3,64,217	0	0
Telegraph	1,438	0	0
Municipal Trains	450	0	0
Total Rs......	4,71,094	3	0
Corresponding week last year, open [illegible] Miles ....Total Rs......	2,89,298	15	8
Increase	1,81,800	3	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship SOUTH CAROLINA, 1,559 tons, Captain George Reynolds, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from North Shields (May 23rd), with a cargo of 1,921 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE ship STORM KING, 1,261 tons, Captain C. H. Reed' arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool, (June 16th), with a cargo of 1,766 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Wodehouse, Baboo Chunder, Mr. Groll, and one hundred and one deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Storm King............	Reed	Liverpool, June 16.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Oct 1.
	South Carolina	Renyolds	North Shields, May 23.

The Steamer Akola, to Kattywar Coast, and Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
1	Paladin (s)	Robert Sidey..	Madras, Sept 27.
	Kate (s)	Wood..........	Madras, Sept 28.
	John O'Gaunt..........	Lyle	Liverpool, June 26.
	Caroline	Braddon	Madras, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
1	Khandalla (s).........	....	....
	Madras(s)..............	....	....
	Crusader (s)	....	....
	Artist..................	....	....
	Culzean................	....	....
	Sunbeam	....	....

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Paladin—30th September 6 A.M, Hellespont of Cardiff 30 miles South of False Point.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is the list of passengers per s s Bokhara, which sailed to-day from Calcutta on October 3.

For Madras.—Mr Morris Chapman, Mr W Shakespear, Mrs A J Hughes and child, Mr Francis Sills, Mr T H Homan, Mr F G Brook Fox, Mr Freeman, Mr O W, Palmer, Mr and Mrs W W H Leslie and child, Mrs D Leslie (Senior) and Mr M Mowat.

For Galle—Mr H Lushington, Mr W Campbell, two Master Campbell, and Mr W J Mackellar. For Sydney—Mrs W Campell, and Miss Campbell.

For Suez—Mr and Mrs D Keith Murray For Southampton—Mr J B Duncan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.

2 Night Hawk .... Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.

2 Precurseur (s)......... .... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s s Asia—From Rangoon to Madras—Mrs and Mr Seaton, Mrs Kearsey, Major W E Lockhart, and three servants, Rev B Hammond.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—1,450 bars and 545 bundles iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 4 hogs port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Thibet s—497 boxes bar silver value Rs. 11,55,000, The N. Bank of India.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi s—15 cases tobacco, Sooroopchund Kevulchund; 5 cases thread, Abdoollaly Dawoodkhan; 5 cases Swiss milk, W J Essal.

Gwalior s—25 barrels raisin, L Narsen and Co; 37 cases wines, B and A Hormusjee.

FROM NEWYORK.

Zobrah s—22 cases tobacco, Bell, Brondenburg and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe s—10 cases beer, M Mondolfo and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—98 cases india rubber, Rewagur Coovergur; 18 bales hides and 8 bales skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 225 bales wool, Nur-ee Khuttow; 60 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 28 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 337½ cwts coir yarn Narjee Veerjee; 15 bales wool, Khimchund Chunchuldass; 7 tons old iron W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales hides, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s—2 bales woollen cloth, Forbes and Co; 11 cases shawls Moreledhur Mahonlall.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—152 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 208 bales cotton, Moolchund Khooshall; 200 bales cotton, Young and Co; 150 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

City of Limerick s—72 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

365-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nahalchund Nathoobhai vs Kevalbhai Jaechund—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Futteh Ally, Shaik Ahmed vs Mithibai and others—Jefferson and Payne. Fletcher and S and Crawford & B.

On Judge's Summons.

Act X of 1866—Hearn, C and L—In the matter of the East India Bank in Liquidation—Dinanath Raghoonath Khote and another. Liquidators—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Tyabjee and Sayani and Ardasir and Hormusjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·877
Temperature of the Air.................................	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer................................	78·8
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·890
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)......	88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	78·7
General Direction of wind ....SSE, SE, SSE, S, SSE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	583
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month...............................	0·44
„ „ „ year	63·94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th	1·76

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 4.

Woodhouse, Col, Bombay 11th Regt N I, on leave, from Bhooj. Collins, Lieut, Bombay 1-2nd Queen's, to appear before a Medl Board, from Poona.

OCTOBER 5.

Vaughan, Lieut Col, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Surat.

O'Neil, Surg-Major, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Poona.

Todd, Capt, Bengal 62nd Regt, on leave, from Chokrata.

Mckenzie, Lieut-Col, Bengal Comst Dept, on Medl Cert, from Cawnpore.

Tytler, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Baklah.

Franklin, Dy Surg-Genl, Bombay Bri Ser, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.

Goldney, Lieut, Madras R E, on leave, to Secundrabad.

McCalman, Surg, Bombay I M Service, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Woodhouse, Lieut-Col, Bombay 11th Regt, on leave, to Mussooree

Challenor, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, to Kurrachee.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.........	7th, 2h. 49·5 a.m.
First Quarter	14th, 8h. 35·5 a.m.
Full Moon..............	22nd, 0h. 22·0 p.m.
Last Quarter..........	29th, 7h. 12·3 p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 6	......	5 53	5 43	10 32 m / 11 8 a	4 27 m / 4 49 a
Sun. 7	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 53	5 42	11 9 m / 11 51 a	5 10 m / 5 27 a
Mon. 8	......	5 54	5 41	11 45 m / ...	5 51 m / 6 3 a
Tues. 9	......	5 54	5 41	0 32 m / 0 21 a	6 32 m / 6 40 a
Wed. 10	English Mail expected during the night	5 54	5 40	1 14 m / 0 57 a	7 12 m / 7 19 a
Th. 11	......	5 54	5 39	1 57 / 1 32 a	7 52 m / 7 59 a
Fri. 12	......	5 55	5 38	2 45 m / 2 12 a	8 39 m / 8 43 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden Switzerland .... As. 5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SHASTRI—September 27th, at Sangamnair, Yashoda Bai, the beloved wife of Mr. B. V. Shastri, eleven days after giving birth to a daughter. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRACROFT—October 1st, at Barrackpore, the wife of Major Bernard Cracroft, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

NICHOLSON.—September 28th, at Calcutta, the wife of burgeon F. C. Nicholson, M.B., Bengal Medical Service, of a son.

ROTHNEY.—September 29th, at Barrackpore, the wife of G. A. J. Rothney, of a daughter.

SAUNDERS—October 2nd, at Allahabad, the wife of Major H. G. Saunders, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WILKES—September 30th, at Kurnool, the wife of C. H. Wilks, Esq., of a daughter.

WILLES—September 30th, at Kurnool, the wife of C. H. Willes, Esq. of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

THE accounts which reach us of the renewed fighting in Armenia are still conflicting. The Turks, of course, claim a complete victory; and it may be conceded to them that the Russians, who formed the attacking force, must have been repulsed, if at the end of the day they could only succeed in maintaining their own positions. But the battle of the 2nd was in all probability only the prelude to even more desperate engagements. In Bulgaria it is now plain that military operations are far from being at an end for this year, and it even seems likely that we are on the eve of most important events. The change in the weather is favourable to the Russians, who are now taking the aggressive towards the east as well as the west; and the announcement of the Emperor of Russia's determination to remain with the army "until the "war is ended," which means, we suppose, until some decisive success has been obtained, shows that the Russian leaders are looking forward hopefully once more to having their labours crowned with success. Their hopes may be doomed to disappointment; but it is ominous that not only have the Turkish attempts to force the Shipka Pass ceased, but now the guns of Plevna make no response to the continuous Russian cannonade. Osman Pasha's army must either have run short of ammunition owing to the completeness of the blockade maintained by the Russians, or else Osman himself has found the position of Plevna no longer tenable, and has retired by the road to Widdin which was still left open to him, or has set out to effect a junction with Chefket Pasha on the Sophia road which was only guarded by Russian cavalry. In either case, there is an end to the heroic Turkish resistance which has done such wonders at Plevna; but, if Osman has escaped with the bulk of his army, his capacity for injuring the Russians will not be very greatly decreased.

Since writing the above, and late last night, the Russian official account of the battle of the 2nd has come to hand. It is in the very teeth of the Turkish official account; for, assuming the truth of the former, not only was the Russian attack not repulsed but its object was largely gained, and the conquered positions held for two days though furiously attacked in the interval. Want of water is alleged to be the reason for abandoning on the 4th positions which had been successfully held after desperate fighting on the previous day.

WE are glad to say that there has been an exceedingly gratifying change in the weather. For two or three days past Bombay has appeared to be existing in the beginning of the south-west monsoon instead of in the end of it. Thunderstorms have been numerous, and the rainfall has been very heavy. This change in the weather is by no means local, for from various parts of the country we have received accounts which show that large quantities of rain have been general over a very wide area. In Poona, two days ago, so thick was the darkness caused by the rain that the inhabitants had to light their lamps in the middle of the day. On the western coast of Kattywar the weather has been so stormy that there has been the greatest difficulty in getting the mails conveyed to the steamer running from Porebunder to Bombay. Throughout Guzerat there has been heavy rain. Perhaps the most gratifying part of this change in the weather relates to the eastern part of Kattywar. There, a few weeks ago, prospects were about as bad as they could be. Now, they are decidedly hopeful. Here is a telegram which was received in Bombay yesterday by a gentleman connected with Bhownuggur:—

BHOWNUGGUR, OCT. 4.

Very good rain has fallen since yesterday morning. Heavy rain fell the whole of the night. Rain still continues falling. Eight inches have fallen up till now.

Now, up till four days ago it was feared all throughout Kattywar that the scarcity would be very serious, for it seemed extremely probable that the sowing operations made three or four weeks ago, when there were showers, would have all to go for nothing. But now these downpours, which have extended all over Kattywar, have had a most reassuring effect, so that corn merchants and others are revoking largely their orders for purchases of grain in Bombay.

THE grant, exclusive of establishment, for Public Works in this Presidency for 1876-77 amounted to nearly Rs. 1,01,00,000, and as the amount actually expended was only ninety lakhs and a quarter, there was thus a saving of ten lakhs and three-quarters, of which more than 1⅔ lakh lapsed from Imperial (ordinary), 1 lakh from Provincial, over 1¼ lakh from Contributions, and nearly 5½ lakhs from Local Funds. The lapse under the head Imperial (ordinary) was due to restrictions on expenditure ordered by the Government of India, and also to certain works at Aden, Ahmednuggur, Bombay, Jacobabad, Kirkee, Poona, and Sattara not having been fully executed. We are sorry to see that the lapse under the head Provincial is to a great part accounted for by short outlay on the adaptation of the buildings in Fort George for the purposes of a European General Hospital. This is one of the public works that is most needed, and it seems unfortunate that after the frequent representations the citizens of Bombay have made to Government about the present disgraceful hovels that are all the poor sick European has to lay his head in, the speedy completion of the Hospital proposed by Government should be deferred for the convenience of some other public work much less urgently required. The total Public Works expenditure, inclusive of establishment, during the year was—

Imperial	Rs.	40,28,096
Provincial	„	31,55,126
Contributions	„	8,93,985
Local Funds	„	28,44,635
Local Loans, &c.	„	1,73,172
	Rs.	1,10,95,014

The cost of establishment was Rs. 18,72,882, which gives a percentage of 20·30 on the outlay in India of Rs. 92,22,132; but, if the expenditure in England on account of Imperial, ordinary, Rs. 10,791, be added to the outlay in India, it gives a percentage of 20·28. In addition to the above, the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department during the year, on account of Famine Relief, and debited to the new Suspense Account, "Famine Relief," amounted to Rs. 33,97,204, as under:—

	Accounted for in the Buildings and Roads Branch.	Accounted for in the Irrigation Branch.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works.................	21,62,233	3,73,569	25,35,802
Repairs	1,44,188	8,875	1,53,063
Establishment	3,46,729	55,592	4,02,321
Tools and Plant ...	2,23,595	82,423	3,06,018
Total........	28,76,745	5,20,459	33,97,204

The outlay on original military works was Rs. 7,05,673; on Civil buildings, Rs. 87,223; and on miscellaneous public improvements, Rs. 3,566—total, Rs. 7,96,420, and as the grant for these purposes was Rs. 9,29,420, a saving has been effected of Rs. 1,32,958. The outlay for military repairs was Rs. 4,46,461; for civil buildings repairs, Rs. 25,995; and for repairs under the head Miscellaneous public improvements, Rs. 26,983—total, Rs. 4,99,439; grant, Rs. 5,46,450; saving, Rs. 47,011. The outlay on the repairs establishment was Rs. 3,51,680, and for tools and plant, Rs. 22,963; the grant for the latter was Rs. 24,450. There has been a total expenditure on all these subjects of Rs. 16,70,544, and, comparing this sum with the grant, a total saving of Rs. 1,81,456 has been effected. The outlay (under the heading Imperial, Agricultural) upon extraordinary and ordinary works was Rs. 23,57,552, and this sum, compared with the grant, gives a saving of Rs. 1,50,108 The total outlay upon provincial public works was Rs. 31,55,126; the grant was Rs. 35,28,410; saving, Rs. 3,73,284. The abstract of expenditure from contributions shows that the outlay upon original works was Rs. 2,62,804; granted contributions, Rs. 3,91,975; saving, Rs. 1,29,171; that the outlay upon repairs was Rs. 6,20,813; granted contributions, Rs. 6,26,093; saving, Rs. 5,280; or a total saving of Rs. 1,34,451 as compared with the total grants from contributions (Rs. 6,26,093). The total outlay upon Local original works, repairs, establishment, and tools, was Rs. 28,44,635; the total grant, Rs. 34,19,298; saving, Rs. 5,74,663.

The Budget (just issued by Colonel Melliss) from which we have extracted the above particulars contains several notices of the progress of Bombay buildings, and we shall show briefly how much has been expended on this city out of the total outlay of Rs. 1,09,21,842. As to fortifications, the permanent defences were suspended during the whole year, pending the decision of Government as to the action to be taken on Colonel Sir D. Jervoise's recommendations, but the six 7-inch breech-loading rifled guns, which were dismounted in 1870, were remounted at Cross Island at a cost of Rs. 1,839; the Colaba Point Battery was adapted for the reception of three 9-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns at a cost of Rs. 969; iron racers for eight 9-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns were laid at the Oyster Rock Battery at a cost of Rs. 1,404, and at the Middle Ground Battery for two 9-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns for Rs. 270; and lightning conductors were provided at the several batteries at a cost of Rs. 830. As to accommodation for troops, quarters for 28 married men of the Royal Artillery at Colaba were completed at a cost of Rs. 78,685, and on six semi-permanent barracks and their subsidiary buildings for the Royal Artillery at Colaba a sum of Rs. 2,07,598 was spent. As to the Commissariat Department, additions and alterations to the town barracks and its out-buildings, and the construction of a new stable, were effected at a cost of Rs. 21,772. As to naval and marine buildings, a new pumping engine, boiler-house and store-room in H. M.'s Dockyard were constructed for an expenditure of Rs. 19,133. As to Civil buildings, signallers' quarters for the Telegraph Department were completed for Rs. 1,00,459. Under the heading "General," we find that the rebuilding of the annealing furnace and chimney in Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, cost Rs. 2,257; out-buildings, New Secretariat, cost Rs. 13,190; additions and alterations to the Old Secretariat buildings, Rs. 24,021; buildings for the accommodation of His Excellency the Governor's band at Parel, Rs. 15,624; additions and alterations to the Commissariat store-rooms in the Fort, Rs. 2,318; a shed for boiler-makers at the Defences Workshops at Mazagon, Rs. 2,654; the completion of the New Sailors' Home, Rs. 3,66,629; and the commencement of the European General Hospital, only Rs. 202! Under the heading "Ecclesiastical," we find that additions to the Girgaum Church were made for an expenditure of Rs. 16,2000, Under the heading "Educational," we find the following items:—

The remaining one-fourth of the first floor, of the New Elphinstone High School, and about three-fourths of the 2nd floor, have been built during the year. Estimate, Rs. 5,69,076; expenditure, Rs. 3,86,101.

Part of the ground floor, the whole of the 1st floor, of the School of Art, and roofing, and almost all the doors and windows, have been completed. Estimate, Rs. 2,03,579; expenditure, Rs. 1,20,813.

The Porebunder stone ornamental tympanum, and the masonry walls above them, of the 4th floor, of the University Library and Clock Tower, as also the dial chamber, or 5th floor, together with ornamental gables over the same, have been built during the year. Estimate, Rs. 5,43,323; expenditure, Rs. 4,58,260.

The remaining portion of the 1st floor, of the Fort Christian School, and 7 feet of the 2nd floor, have been built during the year. Estimate, Rs. 75,294; expenditure, Rs. 41,982.

The whole of the ground floor, of the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim, and the first floor to a height of about 8 feet, have been completed, and the roof timbers and doors and windows taken in hand. Estimate, Rs. 79,715; expenditure, Rs. 45,117.

Under the heading "Judicial," the principal item of local importance is as follows:—

All the 3rd floor walls of the New High and Small Cause Courts, together with half of the roof cornice, have been built to nearly their full height; ground, 1st and 2nd floor walls have been chunam-plastered, and nearly the full number of the doors and window sashes for the building have been put up. Roof woodwork fairly started. The stone staircases throughout the building on the 3rd floor nearly completed. Estimate, Rs. 15,58,783; expenditure, Rs. 13,49,452.

ALTHOUGH the term "public" is a very general expression, and is not very manageable when anybody desiring to use it attempts to come down from generalities to particulars, yet there is a large class of people who manage to make very practical use of the public. We allude to the class who think the public fair game for them, and who skin the public whenever they get the opportunity. The class is numerous enough to be subdivided into numerous parts, each with a name, but we have in our mind's eye at the present moment neither trades-people nor speculators in shares, but that dirty-looking collection of people who hang round auction sales and take a keen, though not perhaps very apparent, interest in the proceedings of the auctioneer. In America, a great deal of sarcasm has been showered upon bogus-bidders, who have by their peculiar abilities drawn many a greenhorn into making a very expensive bargain, and we remember that a few years ago the subject of mock auctions and mock bidders was discussed vigorously, with the result that a large number of unsophisticated persons were enlightened with regard to auction tricks which previously they had never dreamed of in their philosophy. Laws have had to be passed for the regulation of auctions, and if we are not mistaken, at the present moment any man can be punished if it is proved that he has been instrumental in cheating a purchaser by running up prices to a height which would never have been attained if the auction had been strictly *bona fide*. The first auction known in England took place in connection with India when the old East India Directors first placed their goods in the public market; and although the natives of this country did not at first perceive the full extent to which they might use auctions, and were reluctant to follow the example set by the East India Company, they have since arrived at a very competent knowledge of the subject, particularly with regard to its rogueries. We have no hesitation in saying that one of the greatest public nuisances in this and other cities in India is the so-called auction. The most of the ordinary auction sales are simply traps to catch the unwary, and there is a large class of people, chiefly Borahs, who make a living by systematically using auctions for the purpose of swindling persons who are unfortunate enough to require furniture for their houses. If all auction sales advertised were *bona fide*, house-furnishing would be nearly half as cheap again as it is now that gangs of native confederates are in the habit of filling these auctions with their own wares and then running up the prices for them as far as it is possible for them to go. Of late years the evils attending auction sales in Bombay have been growing into very serious proportions, and the European public have had to pay dearly to feed the system. Things will never mend until respectable auctioneers put a stop to the operations of the thieving furniture dealers whom they now allow to infest auction sales. In the meantime, it is worth while warning the public that they ought to be extremely cautious in making purchases at auctions. The majority of these at the present moment are not *bona fide*, but are more or less shams got up for the purpose of enabling a number of furniture dealers to dispose of their goods at prices which they could not command in their own shops. On persons with limited incomes, the machinations of the furniture Borah amount to a grievous burden, and so many persons are weekly victimised by mock auctions that we should be delighted if every auctioneer found using a gentleman's name and house as a cloak to permit rogues to sell their own goods at high prices could be taken before a Magistrate and severely fined.

The tricks of the Bombay auction rogue are numerous. A gentleman leaving town or changing his residence entrusts an auctioneer with the sale of his furniture, and advertisements appear in the newspapers announcing that on such and such a date the valuable household furniture of Mr. So-and-So will be sold without reserve. Certain Borahs go to the house, and mix a quantity of their own furniture with Mr. So-and-So's, and when the auction day arrives the purchaser finds himself competing with the Borah or some of his confederates for articles which he supposed belonged to Mr. So-and-So, but which in reality never were in that gentleman's possession, having just a few days before been drawn out of the back part of some furniture den, polished, the cracks artfully filled up with putty, and then sent to the auction to be sold as genuine possessions of the gentleman whose name was used in connection with the sale. If gentlemen who have entrusted their household goods to an auctioneer could just appear on the scene on the day of sale, they would be considerably surprised at the curious assortment of furniture associated with their name, and certainly they would be more astonished to find that the most active bidding was for articles which did not belong to them. It is not alleging too much when we say that in a large number of auctions furniture-brokers make much larger profits than the person to whom the sale ostensibly belongs. Fortunately, to the *habitués* of Bombay auctions, the spurious furniture is frequently capable of detection. There are either more varnished teakwood presses and chests of drawers in the house than one family could use; or two or three cheval glasses, more or less touched up with varnish and putty, and a vast number of lamps and dining-room chairs, may show the cloven hoof of the Borah. A frequent attender at auctions once told us that last year he found in every house he went exactly the same half-dozen varnished and veneered teakwood hanging cupboards, washing-stands, towel-horses, and chests of drawers, and it amused him to see the intense anxiety some Mahomedan gentlemen, whose faces were as familiar to him as that of his own watch, manifested to get possession of some of these articles just as if they had never seen anything like them before—not even in their own shops! But everybody is not up to the tricks of the Borahs, and it is to people possessing a confiding faith in the genuineness of Bombay auctions that we particularly address these remarks. Europeans who want to purchase things at auctions generally send their servants, with their "limits" marked upon a catalogue. Now, if anybody in Bombay has ever purchased anything for a much lower price than the limit he gave his servant, he is a phenomenon—the fact being that the Borahs manage to find out, perhaps for a pecuniary consideration, the prices marked on the catalogue of the servant who is commissioned to make purchases, and the result is that the price is run up to within a few annas of the highest "limit" in the room. Sometimes Europeans, before leaving the country, sell their furniture privately to some Borah, who forthwith advertises an auction sale in the name of the gentleman who has actually ceased to have anything more to do with the furniture. This is a peculiarly dangerous kind of sale to attend. It is *bona fide* in no sense of the term except that it is the sale of a *bona fide* furniture seller, who, with his confederates, will run up prices to their utmost limit.

Perhaps there is no remedy for this state of affairs, but if European gentlemen would just insist upon their names not being made the vehicle for the rogueries of native furniture-brokers, they would be doing a genuine service to the community. Fictitious sales are a direct means of keeping up the prices of articles of furniture, and every person who allows the auctioneer he employs to use his name and residence for the benefit of professional furniture-dealers and sham bidders is simply helping to do a serious injury to the general community of householders. Auctioneers are as much to blame as the furniture-brokers, because any arrangement that is made by these gentry for the cramming of a house with got-up goods must be made with the consent of the salesman. It may not perhaps be apparent to the moral intellect of a Bombay auctioneer that if he sells the wares of a Borah as the genuine property of a gentleman, and describes it in the newspapers as such, he is lying and assisting in a scheme for robbing the public. Every respectable auctioneer ought to sunder his connection with furniture-brokers, and to refuse to use the name of gentlemen as a cloak for the tricks of a parcel of rogues. The auctioneer who does this first will best deserve the auction business of the community, and those who do not, and allow furniture-brokers to convert gentlemen's houses into a very profitable market, ought to be punished for participating in a fraud upon the community. We have thought it our duty to make these remarks because so-called public auctions have grown to be public nuisances, and because the subject is one of vital importance to the community of householders who are now taxed heavily in order to support a gang of rogues who habitually combine to defraud unfortunate purchasers.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BROACH, OCT. 4.

I AM glad to inform you that it has been raining here since yesterday without intermission, and the rain appears to be very general. Prices of grain, howevere are still very high. It is a profitable market for those who would venture to send some hundred tons o grain here.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN AHMEDNUGGUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, OCT. 4.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S arrival here on the 2nd instant broke the quiet of this station and caused a great stir for the time. Most of the civil and military officers of the station and crowds of natives went to the Maliwada gate to receive His Excellency, where a device of "Welcome H. E." was placed, surrounded with leaves and flowers. His Excellency arrived at 4-30 p. m., and it fell to our Collector, Mr. Jacomb, to receive him, who drove him to his bungalow, where His Excellency put up. On the way His Excellency was heartily cheered.

Yesterday, at 7 a. m., His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Jacomb, started to see the famine relief camp, and on the way was presented with bouquets and garlands by Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Cursetjee's daughter and two other ladies. His Excellency was pleased with this attention, and thanked the ladies. After half an hour's drive, His Excellency arrived at the camp, which is situated on the bank of a river, amidst a splendid thicket of babul trees. Close by, on the opposite bank, is the village of Nagapore. Here His Excellency was received by Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee and Captain Coles, the Superintendent of Police, who are the energetic and painstaking managers of the camp. His Excellency said that it was the best relief camp he had yet seen in this Presidency. Excellent police arrangements, and supplies of good food and good water, have been the characteristics of this camp since its opening.

At 4-30 His Excellency examined a few of the High School students in the Durbar Hall, which was tastefully decorated. Here all the civil and military officers and ladies and native gentlemen of the place were invited to attend a durbar at 5 o'clock. The introductions were then made to His Excellency by his Private Secretary and Mr. Jacomb. Afterwards some native gentlemen were introduced by Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Cursetjee. An address from the Municipality was read, to which His Excellency replied in a few appropriate words. Afterwards His Excellency presented a certificate of honour of Khan Bahadur to Mr. Nusserwanjee Cursetjee, conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy, bearing date "Delhi, 1st January 1877." His Excellency said that Mr. Nusserwanjee, though a man in business, had always found time to spare to look to the well-being of his townsmen; that he particularly deserved praise as municipal chairman, his name being honourably associated with the water-works of this place, and for the part he has taken in the management of the famine relief camp, which, His Excellency here repeated, was the best camp he had seen in the Presidency. Mr. Nusserwanjee, on receiving the certificate, returned his best thanks to His Excellency for the honour conferred on him, and requested His Excellency to convey his heartfelt thanks to H. E. the Viceroy for this honour. His Excellency then called Mr. Hurry Narayan, and gave him a certificate of honour of Rao Bahadur, and in so doing said that he had great pleasure in conferring it upon him, and hoped that others in the force would follow his example, and prove themselves as dutiful and energetic as Mr. Hurry himself. He knew that the duty of the Police is arduous, and that they are open to much public criticism, but, notwithstanding all drawbacks, he hoped Mr. Hurry and all serving with and under him will do their duty heartily. After the distribution of bouquets and garlands, *pan* and rose-water, the Durbar was dissolved. It is reported that the Governor will leave to-morrow.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF "ANNA FUND."

THE following allotments have been made up to date:—

		Rs.
Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1st Grant	...	2[illegible]0
Do. do. do. 2nd Grant	...	250
Rev. Mr. Hume, for Ahmednagar	...	200
Rev. Mr. Hasenwandel, Belgaum	...	200
Rev. Mr. Harding, Sholapur	...	200
Rev. Mr. Gates, do.	...	200
Rev. Mr. Schwarz, Nasik	...	150
Dy. Collector of Kaladgi	...	200
Rev. Mr. Taylor, Kolapur	...	250
Major Dobbs, Shahabad (Deccan)	...	150
Rev. Mr. Weigle, through Collector of Kaladgi	...	250
Collector of Bellary	...	250
		Rs. 2,500

The Committee make these allotments on the understanding that no portion of the amounts shall be devoted towards the erection or repair, even as relief work, of places of worship, and that relief shall be administered indiscriminately to sufferers from famine without race or creed distinctions.

October 5. W. A. E. BOYD, Hon. Secy

IMPORTANT QUESTION ARISING OUT OF THE NEW CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

BEFORE A FULL BENCH.

THE High Court was more than usually crowded yesterday by members of the Bar, solicitors, officers of the Court, attorneys' clerks, and others to hear the discussion of an important question arising out of section 342 of the New Code of Civil Procedure, which came into force on the 1st inst. The question was argued before a full bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Green, and Mr. Justice West. The argument was raised in the matter of the petition of Motilal Culliandas, Ezekiel Solomon, Ruttonsey Cullianjee, Premjee Nundoo, and Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, debtors confined in H. M. Common Jail, civil side. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. J. C. Came, appeared for five of the petitioners. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, appeared for Treecumdas Shewram, the detaining creditor of Ruttonsey Cullianjee.

Mr. Macpherson said the question was as to the effect of section 342 of Act 10 of 1877 upon the petitioners as persons detained under the old Procedure Code, Act 8 of 1859. Ruttonsey Cullianjee had been detained since the 30th October 1876, and having been imprisoned more than six months, he was entitled to his discharge under section 342 of the New Code. The learned counsel had not got a copy of the order of committal, but it was for the detention of the party until the satisfaction of the debt or "the further order of the Court." The warrant of committal was in the usual form. With regard to the words "further order of the Court," the learned counsel asked that the petitioners be discharged under section 342 of the New Code. Referring to sections 276 and 278 of the old Code, Mr. Macpherson said the provision was that no person should be imprisoned for debt for a longer period than two years. Now, Act 10 of 1877, which came into force on the 1st inst., by the 3rd section provides:—(1). "The enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule. (2). But when in any Act, Regulation, or Notification passed or issued prior to the day on which this Code comes into force, reference is made to Act 8 of 1859, Act 23 of 1861, or the Code of Civil Procedure, or to any other Act hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Code or the corresponding part thereof. (3). Nothing herein contained shall affect the procedure prior to decree in any suit instituted or appeal presented before this Code comes into force." It would therefore appear, Mr. Macpherson said, that the second and third clauses of the section are provisoes upon the modifications in the first clause as it affects Act 8 of 1859, so far as it may be said to live. Now, these sections were not to be considered to be retro-pective or retroactive unless the language of the section showed that it was so intended to be. (Cites the rule laid down in 2 Exchequer Reports, p. 22, as to the construction of statutes.) A distinction is always drawn between enactments which deal with procedure and those which purport to take away rights. In the case of Kimbray *vs.* Draper, 3 Law Reports, Queen's Bench, p. 160, it was held that when an enactment applies only to procedure, it must be construed as retrospective; but that when it has the effect of taking away existing rights, it should not be given a retrospective effect. Referring also to *ex parte* Anderson in *re* Anderson, 5 Law Reports, Chancery Appeals, p. 473, the learned advocate said these two most recent cases upheld the principle he contended for, namely, that statutes which affected the procedure only were to be construed to have a retrospective effect unless the contrary was stated.

The Chief Justice said no proceedings were pending in this matter; and no new warrants were necessary. Petitioners were not in jail under punishment. They were there to satisfy a debt, and until the debt was satisfied, the creditor had a right to detain the judgment debtor. This was not, therefore, a mere procedure but a matter affecting a right.

Mr. Macpherson—I think this is a very much stronger case than those I have cited, because the Legislature here has used distinct language.

Mr. Justice Bayley—A prisoner is never let out without an order of the Court. Mr. Lake, the Marshal certifies that a prisoner, whose term expired, is to be released to-morrow; and the judge in chambers directs his discharge.

Mr. Macpherson said the warrant in this case said the prisoner was to be detained until the "further order of the Court." The execution of the decree was in process of being enforced, and it could now be made a procedure under the new Act.

Mr. Justice West—You mean to contend, Mr. Macpherson, that coercive force exercised upon a prisoner has a continued operation from hour to hour.

The Chief Justice—If the prisoner was on the point of death, the Court could not discharge him. When the Court has once committed a man for a civil debt, the Court has no control unless the creditor consents to a discharge; and that he does by not paying the qatta. Therefore there is no fresh procedure, no fresh step necessary here.

Mr. Macpherson submitted this was a step in the procedure. The question was what was meant by an existing right and what was meant by procedure. It was difficult to say where the procedure began, and what were the rights under it. The detention of the prisoner was only a penal incident. The imprisonment was something appended to enforce the decree; and if there is property, the creditor's right remains even if the prisoner be discharged.

Mr. Justice West—It is rather a means of enforcing a decree.

Mr. Macpherson said it was so, and the prisoner's property remained to satisfy the decree. Referring to Wright *vs.* Hale, 30 Law Journal, Exchequer, p. 40, the learned counsel submitted the question was whether the prisoner's detention was a continuing process or a matter which had occurred and gone. Imprisonment does not satisfy the decree.

The Chief Justice—If there are no goods, it does satisfy the decree partly. Imprisonment is a means of satisfaction of the debt, not of punishment.

Mr. Macpherson—It is a means for stimulating satisfaction.

The Chief Justice—There is no fresh step necessary on the part of the creditor, to which you may apply the provision of the New Code.

Mr. Macpherson—It is unnecessary for the creditor to resort to the New Code, but it is open to the debtor to do so. That is the question.

The Chief Justice—If it was necessary to apply the new Act to the debtor, the old warrant would be void, which is not the case.

Mr. Macpherson—The committal is good and the warrant is good, but the question is whether his detention in jail is good?

Mr. Justice West—The new Act does not invalidate proceedings taken under the old.

Mr. Macpherson argued it was quite inconsistent with clause 3 of section 3 of the new Act. He referred to other case and reading section 341 of the New Code, contended that the question was what the procedure of the Court now was with regard to the detention of a prisoner. He submitted it was now six months only. Referring to section 6 of Act 1 of 1868, the learned counsel argued that by the New Code, they had the old Code kept alive to a limited extent and for a limited purpose only. The present application came under the head of procedure; and if their Lordships held it was not procedure, there was an end of his argument. Albeit, it might not be necessary for the detaining creditor to come into Court, the learned advocate submitted that this was a matter of procedure which was continued. Mere imprisonment did not act in satisfaction of the decree although it was a means of enforcing the decree; and it was a continuation of the proceeding. The learned counsel therefore asked that his client (Ruttonsey Cullianjee, whose case was first taken as a representative case), who had been imprisoned since October 1876, should be discharged under the provision of the New Code.

Mr. Inverarity, *contra*, as to the principles contended for by his learned friend regarding the application of new enactments, referred their Lordships to Broom's Legal Maxims, pp. 34 and 35, and cited Evans *vs.* William, 2 Dreury and Smale, p. 324, arguing that an Act of Parliament was not to be construed as retrospective by inference, but by special provision. Here, the whole phraseology of the section was intended to apply to future applications and to have no retrospective operation. It was merely an inference from section 3 which his learned friend argued upon. Before the passing of the Act, his (Mr. Inverarity's) client had obtained the decree and the defendant had been arrested and put in jail; and the learned counsel submitted he had, at the time of the passing of the new Act, a right to detain the judgment debtor for two years unless he paid the amount of the decree, or unless the creditor failed to pay the amount of the subsistence money. That right vested in his client at the time of the passing of the new Act, and that Act contained no provision to take the right away. The imprisonment referred to in section 342, chap. 19, referred to arrests under that chapter, and not to arrests under the old Act. If a man was arrested on the 1st September 1877, his subsistence money was at the time of his committal to jail fixed for the whole period of imprisonment under section 276 of the old Code. Section 339, Mr. Inverarity said, was strongly in favour of his argument that the section 342 was meant to apply to arrests made after 1st October 1877, and not to previous ones. Clause 2 of section 339 of the New Code says:—"When a judgment debtor is committed to jail in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix for his subsistence such monthly allowance as he may be entitled to according to the said scales, or where no such scales have been fixed, as it considers sufficient with reference to the class to which he belongs." The learned counsel cited, in support of his contention, the case of Marriage *vs.* The Eastern Counties Railway Company, 9 House of Lords Cases, p. 32; 5 Bombay Reports, Crown Cases, p. 69; and 6, Bombay Reports, Appellate Jurisdiction, p. 258. In conclusion, Mr. Inverarity submitted that the imprisonment referred to in section 342 was imprisonment under chapter 19 of the New Code.

Mr. Macpherson briefly replied.

The Chief Justice said the judges would announce their decision on Friday next. The business on the other side of the Court rendered it impossible for them to come to this side earlier. The question was one of great importance, as it affected the whole of India; and his Lordship said he should mention that he had caused telegrams to be sent to Calcutta and Madras, and found the question had not yet been raised in either place. No doubt it was desirable to have it argued, but there was the vacation in both Calcutta and Madras.

THE RIFLE MEETING AT BANGALORE.

THERE has been a general winding up of all the competitions to-day (Oct. 2), but what created the greatest interest was the Empress' Plate, second stage, first prize of which was the Cup, value Rs. 300, presented by the Viceroy, who is the patron of the Association. It was fired at 800 yards, and with 10 shots, and some very good shooting was the result. The Cup, a very handsome silver gilt vase, supplied by Messrs. Orr and Co., was eventually won by Bugler Jobson, 43rd Regiment, with a score of 44 points out of 50: Lance Corporal Liebeman, 45th, was second with 42, Lieut.-Colonel Elliot, A. Qr. Mr. Genl., third with 42, and Serjeant Ulyett, 43rd, fourth with 41. Altogether the shooting was very exceptional, but the 43rd have come off with flying colours, and have won a number of the first prizes of the meeting. Captain William, son of that Regt., stands first for the Champion Cup, which is the sole event to-morrow, and leads by 17 points, so that it is a certainty for him. The mounted pistol competition this evening was amusing enough, but the most made in four shots was one outer.—*Correspondent Madras Times.*

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE RELIEF CAMPS AT COORLA, PANWEL, AND TANNA.

From A. CLARKE JERVOISE, Esq., Acting Collector, Tanna, to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department.

Tanna Collector's Office, 21st September.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Relief Camps established at the towns of Coorla, Panwell, and Tanna.

2. The Coorla Camp was opened on the 30th August. The object was to afford food and lodging to emaciated, infirm, and sick wanderers from the distressed districts above the Ghauts and to stop such persons from entering Bombay.

3. The entire absence of any dry land at Coorla on which to build habitations for such persons rendered the provision of shelter for them a matter of great difficulty, and on my visiting Coorla on the 1st September I found, except at the dhurumsalas, they had no place to live. I succeeded in renting a large cattle shed, and I found at the back of the larger of the two dhurumsalas a piece of ground on which I could erect a good sized shed. In this way accommodation was supplied for the people to live in. At a subsequent visit I obtained the use of a portion of an empty house for storing grain, &c., and a small compound at the back of the house for feeding the people in, and a tiled shed in the compound for cooking purposes. But these arrangements, the best that could be made, were scarcely satisfactory, as the examination of those claiming relief and the issue of tickets to those selected had to be done in the street; people who were prostrated by sickness had to have their food carried to them, and proper sanitary arrangements could not be made, the town of Coorla lying on a narrow strip of dry ground surrounded by marsh land and wet rice field.

4. When the camp was first started I had not any rules for my guidance, and was not acquainted with any scale of rations that had been ordered for camps above the Ghauts, and having no place in which to keep stores, I found it necessary to feed the people by contract, the apportionment of the food being effected by such Government employés as I could depute for the purpose, and for the general management of the camp. At the end of the contract term (10 days) I had effected the additional arrangements noted in the previous para., and rations were supplied at the Belgaum scale.

5. I should here state that when on the 8th instant I telegraphed to the Honourable Mr. Gibbs that 2,443 persons had been relieved, I should have stated that that number represented, not individuals, but meals. The number of individuals was on that date 544.

6. The present report embraces a period from the 30th August to the 15th September (inclusive). Within that period 1,358 individuals were fed and sheltered. Of these 759 were discharged on different dates, and returned to their homes. The balance on the evening of the 15th of persons being relieved was as follows:—

Men	274
Women	206
Children	119
Total...	599

The daily average of admissions was 79. The total number of dinners given was 8,534. The cost of feeding was Rs. 596-4-3, and the miscellaneous expenditure amounted to Rs. 203-15-3, making a total of Rs. 800-3-6. The average cost of feeding per head was a trifle—under 1 anna and 1½ pie per head per diem.

7. In my next report I shall only have to give an account for two days, the 16th and 17th instants, as on the 18th I was able to abolish to the camp at Coorla, and bring in to Tanna those who had still to be kept on the relief list, partly by rail and partly by road. The continuance of the camp at Coorla was a source of constant anxiety. The town is not a healthy one, there had already been two serious outbreaks of cholera there this season; and I was in dread of hearing of an epidemic breaking out among the strangers, and spreading through the resident population. Moreover there are no resident officers there except the Patil, and the necessity of seizing opportunities for brief visits to the camp was very detrimental to other work—revenue, and magisterial especially. I should add here that the Mamlatdar of Salsette, Rao Saheb Atmaram Mahipat, has been of the greatest service to me in carrying out my instructions regarding the management of the camp and the supervision over all those employed in connection with it, as also in the arrangements for breaking it up and transferring the people from it to Tanna.

8. The Panwell camp was opened on the 3rd instant. For this camp also my report will include the period from the opening to the 15th instant [inclusive]. I regret to say I have been unable to visit that camp yet, having been quite unable to leave Tanna even for a day. The Mamlatdar has been instructed in accordance with the relief rules, and from time to time by special orders on various points. The people relieved are located partly in a dhurumsala, and lately partly in a shed built for the purpose. From the 3rd to the 15th instant, 370 individuals, viz., 171 men, 135 women, and 64 children, had been fed and sheltered. Of these 170 had been discharged, and 200 remaining, viz. 77 men, 81 women, and 42 children. 1,702 dinners had been given at a cost of Rs. 104-2-0, which is at the rate of about 11½ pies per head per diem. The difficulty in attempting to work a camp at a distance is in one way shown, in that I am not satisfied as to the method in which accounts have been made up. This will be accurately done without delay. The miscellaneous expenditure is said to be only Rs. 14-14-6. It is possible that charity, in lending cooking pots, &c., may be the cause of this small expenditure (which does not include the shed erected). I will give a more distinct account of expenditure in my next report.

9. The Tanna camp was opened on the 12th instant. The object in establishing it was to enable the Coorla camp being done away with; and as all persons going by road to Coorla from up-country must of necessity pass through Tanna, it was thought advisable to stop them there instead of letting them go on to Coorla. Here, as in Coorla, there was the difficulty of finding a dry spot on which to locate the camp, for, like Coorla, Tanna is surrounded by marsh and wet rice land. At first the only available site appeared to be the Esplanade, but the objections to it were that (1) it was let for grazing, (2) the ground is badly drained, (3) that the camp would be inconveniently near the jail, the military lines and the houses of some of the residents. At last, however, I obtained the use of a very limited area of ground, being the level top of a broad bank of a tank on the outskirts of the town. A large feeding shed, cook-house, store-room, and a room for the accommodation of people employed at the camp, and several huts on the standard plan, have been here erected. The camp was estimated to accommodate 500 persons, but it is found on experience that nearly all those who have to be relieved are possessed of bundles of effects brought from their homes above the Ghauts, and these occupy a good deal of space, and reduce the accommodation to about 300. A hospital shed has also been erected, and a pensioned Hospital Assistant engaged on Rs. 20 a month.

10. The first accession to the camp was a batch of about 155 persons who had been sent by rail by the Police Commissioner of Bombay. These people arrived on the 11th, but I was not quite prepared to receive them in the camp, so obtained accommodation for them elsewhere for the night, and fed them. The Commissioner had written to me that he would send 98 persons—as it was he sent 198—but of these 18 left for their homes immediately on being fed, and about 25 more a little later in the day. Others besides this batch were admitted on the 12th, and the total number registered was 196. Each person admitted is at once shown to his appointed place in the camp and given a ticket inscribed with name, number and date of admission, pasted on a tin plate, and hung round the neck. These tickets are coloured, but where persons are admitted because they have sick relatives with whom they must stay, the ticket is white, and any person with a white ticket is liable to be called on to do such light work in the camp as he or she is able in return for the ordinary ration. The only exception made is for those employed as cooks, who get a slightly increased ration, but no pay. This method of giving tickets has been applied to all the camps.

11. The numbers relieved in the camp since its opening up to the 15th have been as follows:—

September 12th	...	196 people.
Do. 13th	...	171 do.
Do. 14th	...	194 do.
Do. 15th	...	166 do.

The actual number fed was 207 individuals, that is 86 men, 57 women, 64 children. Out of that number 62 left the camp for their own homes, and the balance in camp on the evening of the 15th was 145, that is 55 men, 43 women, 17 children.

12. The total number of dinners given up to the 15th instant was 727, and the cost of feeding, including firewood, was Rs. 60-1-0, being at the rate of 1 anna and a little over 3 pies per head per diem. The erection of sheds, huts, cooking-house, &c., has cost Rs. 683-3-8, and the purchase of cooking utensils, medical charges, amounted to Rs. 84-2-5. It is to be remembered that cooking utensils when sold will fetch not far off their original cost, and the materials of sheds and huts will also sell well.

13. Although properly belonging to my next report, I may mention that the breaking up of the Coorla camp added to the numbers at Tanna considerably. The number admitted stood at 144 on the 17th, and increased to 263 on the 18th, when those who had to be brought from Coorla by rail were admitted.

14. It may strike Government that the numbers daily relieved are smaller than would be expected. This is chiefly owing to the fact that no one is admitted that can do work, except those who are necessarily detained to help their sick relatives. The rest are sent on to a work (the improvement of a road near Tanna) for which there was a Budget entry of Rs. 2,000, and of which only about Rs. 500 had been expended. A transfer of an item of Rs. 999 has been submitted for sanction, and with this sum (about Rs. 2,500) work can be given which will last over another fortnight, when those that do not wish to return home will have an opportunity of going on the Malsej Ghaut road. It is believed that this latter work will be ready for them in about a fortnight. The numbers now on the road near Tanna are about 600. The improvement of the road being sanctioned in the current year's budget, the work is not a relief work in a strict sense, though by adding to the already sanctioned amount another Rs. 999, and by employing on it these distressed people at light wages, 2 annas for a man, 1½ annas for a woman, and 1 anna for a child above 10 years, it enables me to give relief to persons whom I otherwise should have to send away to beg or starve.

15. I have already in my letter No. 2968, of the 15th instant, informed Government that I wish to be allowed to pay the railway fares of those who are not able to walk back to their villages above the Ghauts, out of the discretionary allowance granted me. At every visit to the camp I am urged by a greater or less number of people to send them by rail to the station nearest their villages, especially by those who are here on account of sick relatives whom they want to take home.

16. A careful supervision over the camp is kept by myself, and I find, I am amply employed for 2 or 3 hours and more every morning in the camp itself. Delivery of stores is taken, and what is necessary for the day is given out each morning, by a European member of the Committee, another member sees the people fed. At first all the rations were consumed at one time; but I have lately had the people fed on gruel in the morning, eating the more substantial meal at about 2 p.m.

17. The cost of feeding will be reduced this week, for by putting up the right to supply the camp with each article required to auction, I have succeeded in obtaining supplies at considerably below the present bazaar rates.

18. I regret that this report should be sent in so late. I trust that the heavy duties of my office may be accepted as my excuse.—I have, &c.

A. CLARKE JERVOISE, Acting Collector.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1877.

RESOLUTION.

The arrangements made by the Collector are approved. But persons should not be allowed to leave the relief camps unless there is a reasonable prospect of their being able to support themselves after departure.

As regards persons able to do fair work it is left to the discretion of the Collector to employ them, as he has been doing, on Local Fund Works in Tanna, or to send them, in accordance with Government Resolution of 22nd instant, to the Collectors of the districts to which they belong to be passed on to relief works.

Mr. Jervoise should arrange to send some European officer to inspect the camp at Panwel, and report on its arrangements.

Weekly reports on the management of the camps should be submitted.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1877.

Letter from the Collector of Tanna, dated 28th September, submits his weekly report of the relief camps at Coorla, Panwell, and Tanna, for the week ending 22nd September, and requests that an additional sum of Rs. 1,500 may be placed at his disposal as Discretionary Grant.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Jervoise should be commended for his management of these relief camps. The additional sum of Rs. 1,500 should be placed at his disposal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

COPIOUS FALL OF RAIN IN GUZERAT.

SABURMUTTEE, Oct. 5.

Over five inches of rain have fallen at Bulsar within the last 24 hours, and it is raining over the whole district between Bulsar and Ahmedabad. Total fall at Ahmedabad 90 cents up to this morning, exclusive of 35 cents reported yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE BATTLE NEAR ALEXANDROPOL. TURKISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A Turkish official despatch has been received concerning the battle near Alexandropol, which states that on the 2nd instant Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha gained a complete victory over the enemy. The Russians attacked along the whole line, but were defeated and compelled to fall back the Turks pursuing them as far as the River Arpa Chai. The engagement lasted thirteen hours. The Russian loss was 5,000 men, the loss sustained by the Turks is not yet known.

Accounts of the battle from other sources state, that the result was indecisive, both sides maintaining their positions, and that nightfall coming on ended the fighting.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The Russian official despatch containing an account of the battle near Alexandropol states, that on the 2nd instant a general attack was made by the Russians upon the entrenched positions of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's Left Wing, which resulted in their capturing the Turkish entrenchments at Great Yagni, but at little Yagni the Turks were found to be too strongly entrenched to admit of assault. After repulsing a reinforcement of several battalions of Turkish troops which was brought up from Kars during the day, the Russians occupied the positions they had conquered. On the 3rd instant, the Turks hurled large masses of troops against them, which were however repulsed. On the 4th the Russians were forced to abandon their positions owing to want of water. The Russians estimate their losses to have been 83 officers and 3,290 men, and the Turkish loss to have been enormous.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has expressed his determination to continue in person at the seat of war until the war is ended.

The weather is now fine in Bulgaria, but much sickness prevails among the Russian troops.

The last of the Russian Imperial Guard have passed through Bucharest on their way to the front.

THE SIEGE OF PLEVNA.

The Turkish guns are making no response to the Russian bombardment of Plevna.

THE SCHIPKA PASS.

A thick fog which prevails in the Schipka Pass has put a stop to military operations for the present.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th ult, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 4, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active. Surats active.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16

In the Manchester Market there has been a moderate demand but firmer.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-9⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¾
4½ per cent. do.	82
5½ per cent. do.	89¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104⅞
Bar Silver	55¼

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 8 900,000	Dec £2,200,000
Bills Discounted	£19,600,000	unchanged.
Bullion	£23,500,000	Dec £800,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 37½ per cent.

Departure—Milton.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
From United Kingdom—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	5th—12-10 p.m.	0 44
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	5th— 2 10 p.m.	0 55
From Continent of Europe—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	5th—12-34 p.m.	nil.
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	5th—12-0 p.m.	nil.
From America—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	nil.	nil.
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	nil.	nil.

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta	1	23	0	4
" Galle	0	0	0	0
" Kurrachee	1	34	0	2
" Madras	7	48	0	1

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 5th Oct., 7.45 p.m.

Steamer Kashgar, from Aden arrived

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 5.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-5 p.m.—Weather overcast, wind S. ther. max. 86, W. B. 79, min. 76.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. W., ther. 84, bar. 30·1. Fall of rain, 3 cents.

Mangalore, 3-50 p.m.—Weather fine, wind N. E. N. W. Fall of rain 6 cents.

Tuticorin, 3-10 p.m.—Weather fair, wind E., ther. 87, bar. 29·90.

Vizagapatam, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind E. light, ther. 86. Fall of rain 6 cents.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

The following general remarks on the weather and crops for the week ending the 3rd October are published in the *Gazette of India*:—For Madras, continuous good rain everywhere, except parts of Coimbatore and Madura. Good freshes in the rivers. Crops thriving. The North-East monsoon has not yet appeared on the coast. Slight fall in prices, but imports are fully maintained. For Bombay, good general rain except in Guzerat, where needed. Prospects decidedly improved. For Mysore, good rain continues, crop prospects good, prices slightly lower; railway imports less, but supply sufficient. People returning to field work. For the North-West no rain, save showers in Ghazipore. Distress felt in Agra and Rohilkhund Divisions, less in Oudh. Prices stationary, but high. Grain is imported from the Nerbudda Valley. Cloudy weather is reported on the 4th from several districts, and October rain would save the spring crop. Suitable relief work arrangements progressing. For the Punjab, no rain except at Rawul Pindee and on the frontier; no improvement except at Multan. Prices are high, but there is no distress yet reported. For Rajputana, no rain save partial showers at Ajmere and Marwar; but the drought is increasing in the Eastern States. Prices are not yet excessive; relief works are arranged on three sections of the railway. For Central India, no rain save at Neemuch and Malwa; crops are beginning to wither. At Gwalior, the condition is bad; there is great emigration from the Northern and Eastern States southwards. Relief works have been opened on three railway sections near Gwalior, Neemuch, and Rutlam. For Hyderabad, moderate showers have fallen and the crop prospects are favourable. For Bengal, the prospects are good in Bengal proper, but there is anxiety about south Behar, where no rain has fallen. For Burmah, the prospects are favourable, the floods have subsided and rice is being replanted. For Assam, prospects good. For the Central Provinces, protracted break in the rains causes anxiety in the rice districts; the millet crops are good. Many immigrants have come in from Central India, for whom relief works are provided.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Friday, Oct. 5, up to 6 a.m.	0 3	1 26	1 37
Previously registered	63 91	52 30	63 88
Total up to date	63 94	53 56	65 25
Total for the year 1876	50 3	53 78	58 68

We hear that the head-quarters of the 66th Regiment have been ordered from Ahmednuggur to Bombay, and will be stationed in future at Colaba.

The New Code of Civil Procedure, which became law on the 1st inst., has given rise to a question of considerable public interest, which was argued in the Bombay High Court yesterday before a full bench of five judges. The old Code, Act 8 of 1859, by section 276, fixed the maximum term of imprisonment for a civil debt to be two years, while the New Code fixes it at six months; and the ingenuity of counsel has raised the point that a debtor, who had been on 1st October 1877 confined in jail more than six months, was under section 342 of the new Code entitled to his discharge. That section says:—"No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than six months." The new Code repeals the old one to a limited extent only. Clause 3 of section 3 provides:—"Nothing herein contained shall affect the procedure prior to decree in any suit instituted, or appeal presented, before this Code comes into force." *Ergo*, it was ingeniously contended that the new Act did affect the procedure *subsequent* to decree in any suit, &c. The committal order under the old Act simply directed the Sheriff to keep the debtor in jail until the "further order of the Court." That "further order"—a process *after* the decree—it was now sought to obtain on behalf of certain debtors under the only existing law for that purpose—namely, the new Code, which, as above stated, fixes the term of imprisonment to be six months. It was submitted that the committal of the debtors under the old Act was good; the warrants were good; but the question was whether their detention in jail after 1st October 1877 was good? It was contended, on the other hand, that the whole phraseology of the sections cited showed they were intended to apply only to future arrests under the new Code, and to have no retrospective effect. At the time of the passing of the new Act, the creditor had, it was argued, a right to detain the judgment debtor for two years unless the latter paid the amount of the decree or unless the former failed to pay the amount of the subsistence money; and that there was no provision in the new Act to take that right away. As the question is one that affects the whole of India, Sir Michael Westropp had caused telegrams to be sent to Calcutta and Madras, but was informed in reply that it had not yet been raised in either place. The full reserved their decision until Friday next, as will be seen from a report of the case in another column.

The collision of the Avalanche and Forest off Portland is one of the saddest incidents that has happened in English waters for a long time. On board the Avalanche only the third officer and two of the crew were saved. The vessel sank in five minutes, and the passengers were probably drowned in their berths. One sad story, says the *Deccan Herald*, of a passenger on board the Avalanche has reached us. The son of the late Colonel Neale, who was killed when gallantly advancing with General Havelock to the relief of Lucknow during the Mutiny, was on board. He was going to join a brother in New Zealand and to settle there, as the winters in England were trying to him. He had left his widowed mother and sister at Bournemouth—close to which place he was drowned, and was full of high hopes of success in the new country. There are some in this country who will still remember Colonel Neale, and who will regret to learn the sudden and untimely end of his son, a youth of great hope and promise, possessed of many of the fine and noble qualities which so distinguished his father. There are probably other stories in connection with the wreck equally sad, but this one will touch many an Indian officer's heart.

Grain robberies having become very frequent of late in the North-West, the Government has thought it advisable to encourage local officers to deal summarily with such cases, as far as possible.

The reporter of the recent meeting of the shareholders of the Bangalore Bank says, "that it proved a stormy one. The business for which it had been called was completely ignored, and a scene ensued at which declamations, assertions, vituperations, challenges, accusations and insults, were poured forth with such volubility and by so many voices at one and the same time that it was impossible to take exact notes of all that occurred."

The *Madras Mail*:—We are informed on good authority that the correspondent, whose letter we published on the 1st instant, was in error in supposing that the mortality in Bangalore had greatly increased since the Viceroy's visit. The statistics of deaths contradict this. The mortality from famine, which had been rapidly increasing till that visit, reached its culminating point in the first ten days of September, and then fell suddenly to scarcely more than half its previous figures. There is no diminution in relief: either labour or food is provided for every applicant, and no one is turned away. About 10,000 people have now been placed on relief works in and round Bangalore, and 7,000 of these are on the State Railway. The improvement in the health and condition and spirits of these people has, we are assured, been noticed by every observer. The mortality in Bangalore is still very high, but it has no connection with the relief works. The people who die of disease and starvation in the rainy nights are those who have crawled into the city, in the hope of bettering themselves, and who succumb before they can be relieved by the relief officers.

The Revd. Fr. J. B. Gomes, Vicar of a Church at Cochin, is defendant in an action for damages brought against him by two of his parishioners. It would appear that the suit has arisen from the defendant's withholding the sacrament from a female relative preparatory to her marriage. The damages are laid at Rs. 92.

A case of murder was a few days ago committed to the local Criminal Court, Quilon. The facts of the case are so extraordinary that, says a correspondent, "I cannot refrain from giving an account of them. The prisoner is a Mahomedan, and the victim of his brutal act is his own wife. The woman was suspected of being in *liaison* with a neighbour, and there are circumstances to show that her husband's suspicion was not groundless. His ill-feeling, jealousy, and hatred towards his wife were so great that it defies attempt to describe minutely the strange and heartless manner in which he murdered his wife. The operation was carried on in broad daylight, and the *modus operandi* was as complicated as that of a surgeon in anatomical research on a dead man's body. While one day returning from her bath, she was confronted by her husband in the road, and after some brief interrogations regarding her infidelity, the husband inflicted on her person innumerable wounds which laid her lifeless at his feet. So great was his revenge that though he was conscious that his wife was dead, still he continued to cut her lifeless body literally into pieces until information brought the police to the scene of this tragic occurrence. He was apprehended while in the act of his butchery, and made a free confession of his guilt before the magistrate during the preliminary investigation."

From Kohat we are informed, says the Lahore paper, that the 1st Sikhs, 3rd Sikhs, and 4th P. I. have gone out to protect the workmen who are erecting a tower at the Gundyalee Nullah. The Afreedees are more insolent than ever, and openly declare that they are quite ready for war with the British Government. There is every probability of the Wuzerees joining in any great action against us, and there is a very strong hostile feeling apparent in all the frontier tribes.

A "Revised English Bible" has just been issued from the Queen's Printers, the chief peculiarities of which, says our local *Educational Record*, are a revision of the authorized version and an improved version of the text, which is divided into sections and paragraphs according to the sense, the poetical portions being arranged in parallelisms in accordance with the rhythmical construction of Hebrew poetry. The rumour is also revived that Dr. Newman is preparing a revision of the Douay version for the use of Roman Catholics. A curious feature of modern school literature is the large number of Bibles specially expurgated and edited for the use of young people. We recently counted upwards of a dozen such editions in one educational magazine. Such a phenomenon a very few years ago would have been regarded with horror.

Lord Mark Kerr contributes to the *Times* the following remarks on irrigation in India:—"I am induced to write to *The Times* by a few words in a leading article on Tuesday, the 4th inst., on the Famine in India—'How are we to avert such another famine? . . . No works of irrigation, it is said, be they ever so well planned, and ever so carefully used, will do more than mitigate the evil, which really consists in the multiplication of a population confined within a limited area.' This has been the universal argument. The supplying of water to cure the evil—as it undoubtedly would cure it—is put on one side as an impossibility. But surely the experience of all time in hot climates proves the contrary. Look at the still lasting water ducts of the Moors in Spain, of the Spaniards in Mexico, and of the Moguls in and about Delhi. Think of the vast plains between the Tigris and the Euphrates, once the Garden of the World, now an unpeopled desert, intersected by canals dried up by the neglect of centuries, for hundreds of miles between the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean. There are none of the vast Indian plains that would not support four times their present population, were the bountiful rainfalls of ordinary years but wisely utilised. I saw lately in some of the famine-stricken districts occasional patches of luxuriant vegetation. I was told by the officers in charge that this vegetation might have been universal had all the occupiers of land been equally provident in sinking wells, about 10ft. or 12ft. deep, on an average, on their farms. But, as it was, they had for want of this water been compelled to slaughter their cattle, or else drive their starved flocks to the distant rivers. At the same time, in one part the railway stations—on the Sholapore line—were overcrowded by huge sacks of unsaleable corn. It was the water that was wanting; and that water is at hand throughout India, in the hills, under the ground, or in the rivers, had we the wisdom to store it. But the expense would be too great. The Finance Minister is afraid of too high a Budget, although labour is always cheap and the outlay would be repaid one hundredfold, but not during his tenure of office probably. I am very certain, while to most people the idea of water works throughout India will sound chimerical, that by the application of much thought and much money this is very possible. And surely, while the dangers are appalling, the glorious work would be worthy of the Empire. Do not employ thousands of men in famine relief works for road or railroad making. Store the water, I say, by means of tanks, reservoirs, canals, and aqueducts, and there need be no more famine years in India. There is the sun and the soil: only the water—always at hand, I repeat—is wanting to make India the garden for its own wants certainly, and may be for ours also."

The following letter, lately discovered by Mr. Washburne among the archives of the French Government, has by permission of the Minister of Foreign Affairs been photographed, and a copy of it sent to the State Department at Washington:—"*Paris*, December 23, 1776. Sir,—We beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that we are appointed and fully empowered by the Congress of the United States of America to propose and negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce between France and the said States. The just and generous treatment their trading ships have received by a free admission into the ports of this kingdom, with other considerations of respect, has induced the Congress to make this offer first to France. We request an audience of your Excellency, wherein we may have an opportunity of presenting our credentials, and we flatter ourselves that the propositions we are instructed to make are such as will not be found unacceptable. With the greatest regard, we have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient servants—Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, Arthur Lee." This letter was in the handwriting of Benjamin Franklin, and the transmission of it was the first official act of the United States after the Declaration of Independence, the object of which secured foreign recognition of the infant Republic.

The French elections take place next week, and it may be interesting to our readers to know what are the opinions of thoughtful politicians in France as to the probable issue of the struggle between Marshal MacMahon, representing the priests, and the French people. The leader of one of the Republican sections in the late Chamber said to a correspondent, just after the death of M. Thiers:—

"If the Marshal had taken up the position—the constitutional position as you understand it in England—and had said plainly to the country, 'Sanction the policy of the 16th of May or I must resign,' then the life of M. Thiers would have been a matter of immense importance in the contest approaching, for we have at present no name which can compete in the country with that of M. Thiers. But (he continued, with as much ingenuity as wit) the Marshal has been advised to put before the country this singular alternative, 'Vote for my candidates, and I stay; vote against them, and I shall stay all the same.' You call that (he added, with a smile) the game of 'heads, I win; tails, you lose.' Well, we have been obliged to accept this decision of his; and it has been thoroughly understood in the country that there was no question of the immediate retirement of the Marshal. The Ministry—not he—are to go; and the Presidency of the Republic was not, in fact, an open question. M. Thiers was past 80; for some months we have known his condition; we have had the immense benefit of his name and authority in the electoral campaign. The return of the 363 and of the 50 or so new Republican candidates who are to swell their ranks is all fixed and settled. A few constituencies here and there may be weakened. But, as the contest before the country was not between the Marshal and M. Thiers, but between the Ministry and the country, the death of M. Thiers will not now affect the result. I am not altogether convinced (he added—and my friend is a leader of one of the Radical groups) but that the Republic will not ultimately be found the stronger from this mournful event. It will be seen that the Republic is not an affair of skilful manipulation; it will stand out independent of persons and personal following. The vast and orderly demonstration which we are about to see (and he spoke of the forthcoming gathering in the streets with perfect confidence) will consolidate and dignify the Republican Party. M. Thiers, as you know, was far too stiff a Conservative for our idea of a model President; and if we feel that we are not working for a Republican who has been a Monarchist all his life, why we shall work all the heartier. No! there is but one man in France to whom the death of M. Thiers may prove a real disaster; for there is one man whom it thrusts into a position of extraordinary difficulty. But it is not a disaster for the Republican cause, nor even to the majority in the late Assembly. The issue is made more clear and direct, but we are strong enough to meet it."

The correspondent shortly afterwards had a conversation with one of the most eloquent and influential members of the Senate, and though he is hand and glove with the "one man" whom the last speaker thought to be so heavily hit, he was equally confident. He said:—

"It cannot affect the elections, or at the most in some 15 constituencies. We have the most precise information from the Provinces, and we are perfectly confident that the bulk of the peasants are determined to vote against the Ministry and against the Priests. They were not going to vote for M. Thiers, and their votes will not be affected by his death. They have been irritated, alarmed, and disgusted by the acts of prefectoral folly, and they have got it into their heads that the sudden dismissal of the last Ministry was the work of clerical intrigue. Our peasants now begin to read, they form Clubs, and they are keenly sensitive of priestly interference. The shadow of a new German war hangs heavy on their souls, and they are going to vote for us, not because they believe that all Republicans are safe, but because they feel sure that the present Ministers are unsafe. 'And for the great gathering in the streets to-morrow,' I said, 'are you sure that all will go well and smooth?' 'Certain,' he replied, 'we have sent round the word; perfect silence and self-control is the order of the day, and you will see how the people of Paris are entirely one and organized.'"

As soon as the editor of a Paris paper heard of the death of Thiers, he wrote:—"Nothing is altered in France; there is only a Republican less out of six or seven millions." The sentence recalls to memory, not only the well-known *mot* prepared for the Comte d'Artois, when he entered Paris in the rear of the allied armies, but the less known if not less witty consolation offered by Augustine Brohan to Mdlle. Rachel, the tragedian, when her first child was born:—"Nothing is altered in France; there is only a Frenchman more." Just after the *mot* of the Comte d'Artois, a giraffe was presented to the Jardin des Plantes. A print of it was placed in the windows of all the Bonapartist shops, with the following inscription:—"Rien est changé; il n'y a qu'une bête de plus."

The expeditious way the Turks have of disposing of the Bulgarians at Adrianople suggests to a special correspondent some philosophical reflections on the easiest mode of hanging criminals. As, he says, we walked about the town the other morning we could not avoid coming upon five street executions and witnessing the whole disgusting proceedings, not that they were to me any novelty, for during the two or three days I was in Adrianople it seemed as if I could never get out of the sight of men dangling in the air. As soon as a likely-looking shop is reached—say one with sun blinds supported with brackets, the officer cries "Halt!" and a soldier, carrying a stool and a rope, steps on one side and arranges the latter over the bracket. The man steps on to the stool, the noose is placed around his neck, and he is drawn off his feet. There is no drop, but in every case I am told the poor wretch dies just as those we saw did—that is to say, instantaneously and apparently with little pain, being, in fact, choked, instead of having the neck broken. I have dwelt upon this, not to satisfy the morbid craving for details in such matters, but to call the attention of some scientific man to the subject; for if our patent drops and new-fangled hanging apparatus are not so merciful as the older method of hanging, then our capital criminals are punished in excess of what the law demands. To be hanged by the neck till one is dead is a different thing from having the neck partially broken and the circulation of the blood and perhaps the nervous system generally stimulated into intense activity.

The following sketch of the positions occupied by the Russian and Ottoman armies in Armenia before the recent Russian movement in advance began will be found useful for reference at the present moment:—"The river on which Kars is situated, after passing through the works of the fortress, flows towards the north for about six miles. Near Melikoi it turns sharply to the east, and again, 20 miles farther down its course, at Ketchis, bends to the south and falls into the Arpa 12 miles below the Russian fortress of Alexandropol, or Gumri, as the town was named before it was converted into a Russian arsenal. Within the bend thus formed by the Kars River lies a high table-land, broken by peaks and deep ravines. Across this runs directly the high road from Kars to Alexandropol, crossing the Kars river 28 miles from the fortress at Jamuskli. Between Kars and Jamuskli both the Ottoman and Muscovite main armies in Asia are encamped. The former occupies a position about 12 miles in front of Kars, with its left resting on the high road at Kalif Oghlu with detachments thrown forward to Mearako. The centre holds the hill of Yagni Tepe, and the right, in strong force at Olya Tepe, commands a country road which runs by way of Bosanlik, Kadiklea, and Tiknis to Gumri. This road, though of an inferior description, is of considerable importance, as along it the Turkish advance was made which led, on the 7th September, to the combat of Kizil Tepe. Beyond the hills held by the Ottoman Army in the direction of Gumri the ground falls rapidly, but rises again at a distance of 15 miles to the mountainous ridges on which are situated the villages of Kurukdara and Kizil Tepe. Here General Melikoff has taken his stand. His right occupies the former village and his left the latter, where it was turned in the action of that name, which was fought within the first fortnight of September, and lost 1,000 men in killed and wounded. On either side there are forces subsidiary to the main bodies. About 80 miles further south, Kurd Ismail Pasha, near Bayazid, faces General Tregukassoff, who is reputed to be fortifying himself at Igdyr, on the road to Erivan, and who has just fought a successful battle with Ismail."

An interesting experiment was carried out last month by a detachment of the German "railway regiment" in order to determine the rapidity with which a line of rails could be laid down over ground presenting considerable difficulties, and also to ascertain the rate at which the work could be continued during the night by the aid of electric and other artificial lights. The portion of railway constructed led from the station of Klausdorf to the summit of some adjacent heights, rising fifty or sixty feet above the starting point. Its length was about 1,000 paces, and the gradients were, therefore, necessarily steep, in some places being as high as one in twenty. The work was begun at seven o'clock in the morning, and by midday the rails were laid on the lower and more level half of the road. In the evening the workmen were relieved by other companies of the regiment arriving from Berlin, and, although there was no moon, the work was steadily continued. Torches were employed where excavations or embankments had to be made; but where more accurate work had to be executed or more difficult operations had to be performed—as, for instance, where rails had to be laid and adjusted—the scene was illuminated by electric lights arranged upon an elevated platform. Shortly after midnight all the heavy work was finished. In two or three hours more the rails were finally adjusted, and in the morning the regiment returned to Berlin.

The Russian lancer has a peculiar way of holding and using his lance. In other European armies a mounted lancer seizes his lance at the level of his hip; and, consequently, supporting the butt under his arm, has about two-thirds of the weapon in front of his hand; this latter directing the point. [illegible] and shoulder supporting the shock [illegible] ussian lancer, on the contrary, when [illegible] to use his weapon, takes hold of [illegible] le of the staff; so that, the butt being [illegible] er his arm, he has but half its length in front of his hand. By this means he has undoubtedly more command over his lance, since his hand, grasping it at its centre of gravity, can direct the point with greater accuracy, and also contribute more effectually towards resisting the shock. On the other hand, the weapon thus held loses much of the superiority which it otherwise derives from its length, the lance-points of a Russian lancer regiment when charging projecting but very little beyond the noses of the horses. This is also due partly to the fact that the Russian lance is shorter than that carried in other armies, being only 2·74 metres in length; whereas in the German army it is 3·14 metres, and in the Italian 2·95 metres long.

Prince Charles has issued a proclamation to the Roumanians, dated from his headquarters at Poredin, September 8, in which he says that Roumania has been compelled to co-operate with the Russian army in order to hasten the end of the war at all costs. "Action is rendered imperative by circumstances, and by our national and economical interests. It is the feeling of self-preservation, and not the desire of conquest, which draws us from the defensive. Bulgaria having been laid waste, its population abandoned to the cruelties of undisciplined Asiatic hordes, and a war of extermination having been declared against all Christians, we should have no guarantee that our lot would be better than that of the Christians in Turkey. Victorious Turkey would make herself mistress of Roumania. So long as the Turkish fortresses from Adakale to Matchin bombard our towns and destroy the international and local commerce of the Danube, so long as human administration is not introduced into Bulgaria, and the rights of the Christians in Turkey are not secured, Roumania cannot believe and has no right to believe that it is at peace and protected against present and future catastrophes. Roumania must contribute in proportion to her strength to the establishment of such a state of things."

An address or pastoral of the "Order of Corporate Reunion" has been issued. It is headed "Pro Deo, pro ecclesia, pro patria," and commences:—"In the sacred name of the Most Holy, Undivided, and Adorable Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.—Amen. Thomas, by the Favour of God, Rector of the Order of Corporate Reunion, and Pro-Provincial of Canterbury; Joseph, by the favour of God, Provincial of York, in the kingdom of England; and Laurence, by the favour of God, Provincial of Caerleon, in the Principality of Wales, with the Provosts and Members of the Synod of the Order, to the Faithful in Christ Jesus, whom These Presents may concern, Health and Benediction in the Lord God Everlasting." After giving a sketch of the history of the Church of England from the time of St. Augustine to the present, in which the submission of the bishops and clergy in 1586 is declared the turning point of their own and their successors' degradation, the address states that, notwithstanding the religious advantages gained by the Simeonite and Oxford movements, "every vestige of distinct corporate entity" in the Established Church has now utterly disappeared. The formation of new bishoprics by letters patent alone, the Public Worship Regulation Bill, and other examples of "Royal supremacy" are declared to be the cause of the existing crisis and coming disestablishment. A solemn protest is next made "against all and every intrusion and interference of the civil power in spiritual things," and then follows a condemnation among other things of the abolition of unction for the sick and of the anti-Christian character of Board schools. The authors of the address express their desire to maintain the constitution of Church and State; but while willing to obey constitutional authority in things secular, they refuse to recognize it in things spiritual. As to membership of the order, no clergyman who has had two wives can be admitted. "We admit," the pastoral says, "to Our Order no divorced person who shall have entered into a second connection, nor any person who shall enter into an adulterous union with a divorced man or woman, nor either of the parties to an incestuous cohabitation with a deceased wife's sister. No person who is a Freemason or a member of any similar secret society can be received into our Order." The document is signed by "Adrian de Helte, Notary Apostolic."

Truth gives us a droll story, told by the late Lord Mayo. His Lordship, then Lord Naas, was fond of acclimatising animals, and amongst other creatures which he had imported was a female emu. Whilst his Lordship was away from home, the emu laid an egg, and his perplexed bailiff, writing to inform him of the occurrence, began his letter as follows:—"In the absence of your Lordship, I put the egg under the greatest goose I could find."

The tourist season in Switzerland has, says *Truth*, been a dismal failure. The Swiss hotel-keepers are in despair. They fight for a stray Briton like dogs for a bone. At Lucerne, the authorities have had to interfere, and to notify touts, who attempt to drag off "fresh arrivals" to hotels, that they will be punished, if they do not somewhat abate their zeal. Whilst Switzerland has been deserted, the Engadine Valley has been crowded with visitors. It has been impossible to obtain accommodation there without telegraphing for rooms weeks in advance. The fact is, that Switzerland, with its organized herds of mendicants, that dog the path of strangers; with its hotel-keepers, who regard their guests as a Cornish peasant used to regard a wreck; with its waterfalls, that are turned on and turned off; and with its horns, that are blown wherever there is an echo, has become a sort of gigantic tea-garden. It has taken time to vulgarise the Alps, but the Swiss have managed to achieve this feat most effectively. Switzerland is going rapidly out of fashion.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

List of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of Pallies per Re.	per one Candy in Rs.	Names.	No. of Pallies per Re.	per one Candy in Rs.
Wheat—			**Rice—**		
Khundwa	2½	43 to 48	Jeerasal	2	57
Pisi	2½	38	Bengal	2¾	55
Bunsi	2½	58	Inferior quality	..	58
			Patni	3	43 to 44
Gram—			**Oil—**		
Jumbusuri	3	48	[illegible]	3½	41
Gujrat	3½	[illegible]	Sogart	3½	38
Surati	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cawnpore	3½	38
Kurrachee	3½	38	**Mug—**		
			Cutchee	2½	50
			Kurrachee	2½	43
Bajree—			**Dall—**		
Mulkapuri	2½	44	[illegible]	2½	57
Kurrachee	3	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jowaree—					
[illegible]	3½	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3½	35 to 37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

4 seers make 1 pallie, [illegible] pallies make 1 parah, and 8 pharas make 1 candy.

BOMBAY.

Mails for Hongkong, per extra steamer City of Limerick, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.

Offertory.—The offertory in the Cathedral to-morrow will be made over to the Indo-British Institution to relieve its present difficulties.

A Literary Curiosity.—Those who wish to enjoy a hearty laugh ought to read the account of the Concert which our contemporary published yesterday. As a specimen of composition it is unique. The writer means to be extremely complimentary, and in trying to do so he delivers an extraordinary compliment. "The concert part of the evening," he says, "closed to the delight of everybody present." The performers must be gratified to learn that their singing was so much appreciated that everybody was delighted when they were done, and also that in the critic's opinion the second part of the entertainment was not a "concert part!"

The Portuguese gun-boat Douro, which is expected at Goa from Mozambique, will, it is said, convey to Portugal the remains of the late Governor Tavares de Almeida.

The following is a summary of cases prosecuted during the past week by the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the amount of fines inflicted: cruelty to horses 5, to bullocks 10. Total of fines, Rs. 70.

It is reported that Mr. Balsemao Pinto is to be relieved of his post of Chief Secretary to the Governor General of Goa, and that Mr. Henrique de Castro, one of the Secretaries in the Marine Department, is to be appointed in his place.

Gamblers Imprisoned.—Three noted characters, named Oomer Ali, Abdool Curreem Baba, and Nizam Muddhar, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, of being found gaming in a public place at Cammateepoora. Prisoners No. 1 and 3 were sentenced to one month and Nos. 2 to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Marootee Guza. Deceased was a boy about 7 years of age, who had accidentally fallen out of a window from the first storey of a house at Lohar Chawl, when he was removed to the said hospital, where he expired. A verdict was recorded accordingly.

The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, at the Bandstand, to-day, at 5.30 p.m., weather permitting:—

Quick March	Silver threads among the Gold	Hare.
Quadrille	La Grande Duchesse De Geroldstein	Strauss.
Duet	I Briganti	Mercadante.
Valse	Galatea	Brunette.
Galop	Hit and Miss	Herve.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

How to Deal with European Destitutes.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes, "When I think of the thousands of Europeans who during the earlier part of the past ten years were begging from city to city, from door to door, what did the Government of India do for them, but give them a shelter in the House of Correction? Some few destitutes remain, and as there is a chance of helping them, I will just suggest it. There is in the centre of the port of Bombay an island known as Butcher's Island. There are disused barracks on it, which would have gone to decay but for the care bestowed on them by Mrs. Brown, who the other day told me that she was in military charge. Why not let indigent pensioners farm these, assist them with a trifle to set up with, repayable of course by easy instalments, give them the useless barracks as they stand, to be kept in repair by themselves, to live in, and give them the range of the whole island to farm and cultivate."—What would Mrs. Brown have to say to this wild scheme? It would hardly be compatible with the quiet "command" of the island she now enjoys.

The Syndicate have selected an excellent subject for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal Competitive Essay to be adjudged in November 1878. It is, "The advantages and manner of diffusing a knowledge of Natural Science in India." The competition is open to all graduates of the University of not more than five years' standing.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

Precipitate Sale.—One of the oldest belongings at Punchgunny, viz., the late John Chesson's, is to be put up to the hammer on or about the 7th instant by order of the Administrator General. It is strange that due notice has not been given of the intended sale in the papers ere now, and it is, to say the least, a rather arbitrary proceeding. There are few about here who could make anything like a reasonable offer for this property, which I am told realized about Rs. 1,200 a year during Mr. Chesson's lifetime.—Correspondent *Deccan Herald.*

The Southern Mahratta Country.—From this part of the country we have accounts of good rain, and glowing accounts of the crops in every district with the exception of one or two Native States. The Marwarees and banyans are having their turn of grumbling with no one to pity them. A Marwaree in Nana's Peit, in the city of Poona, purchased half a lakh of rupees worth of grain when a second year of famine was threatened. The fall of rain wrought such a great change in his prospects, and he was so chagrined by his losses, that he fell sick and died the other day. There will be many of the banyas who will lose on their purchases when grain was selling here at five and six seers for a rupee.—*Id.*

Sholapore District.—We hear from Deoksal that the crops in the Sh[illegible] district are getting on splendidly. There have [illegible] showers of rain all last week, and on Monday the[illegible] beautiful soft *growing* rain which made the pl[illegible] m to shoot up under our correspondent's very ey[illegible]. The poor people are rejoicing in the happy change in their prospects. Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, passed through Deoksal on Monday night, *en route* to Sholapore and the famine districts.—*Id.*

Lecture by a Baboo.—The lecture which Baboo Pertab Chundar Mozoomdar gave at the Frere Hall, Kurrachee, was on the subject of "India's Religious Future." The large room was very full. Mr. Melvill, the Acting Commissioner in Sind, and a large number of European ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. T. G. Newnham occupied the chair. We can only give an outline of the long and at times eloquent address, which the learned Baboo took an hour and a half in delivering. He took a wider and liberal view of the many questions that his subject raised, and could not be accused of reviling the religion of the Hindoos; on the contrary, he emphatically affirmed that he was, and intended to remain, "a Hindoo to the backbone." The Baboo considered that India's religious future would be a united faith founded on the truths which could be extracted from existing creeds. The Baboo's reference to the Christian religion was very emphatic; his admiration of its principles was expressed in very solemn tones, and its prevalence at some future time seemed to be considered by the Baboo as certain. Had the speaker been a Christian he could not have more earnestly invited the attention of his hearers to embrace its precepts; the only drawback to their doing so being the knowledge which must have been common amongst the audience that the Baboo was not himself a Christian. The religion of Mahomed was alluded to, and the prophet was extolled for the good work that he had done, principally shown in his determined opposition to idolatry and idolatrous practices. After speaking at much length on this subject of idolatry, on moral courage, of which Hindoos possessed so little, but which, he said, they must exercise if they wished to make reform a reality, he concluded his lecture amidst much genuine applause from all parts of the room. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, and the meeting separated.—*Beacon.*

THE VICTORIA GARDENS PROPOSED ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Bombay correspondent of the Lahore *Gazette* supports Mr. Bounevialle's proposition, and says that it is well received here:

"There can be no doubt that the project is looked upon with favour by the public here. I had the pleasure of talking with Mr. Bounevialle on the subject, the other day, and find him quite alive to the importance of keeping the place thoroughly respectable and above reproach. He is a Parisian, not an Italian as his name would indicate, and is entirely at home in these matters. His plans are well matured, and as far as concerns the catering for the public, whether in the way of refreshment or amusement, I doubt if the scheme could be in better hands. At all events, it is evident to me that the public wish that he shall be permitted to make his experiment, and no opposition will be developed."

The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes as follows on the same subject: "The Bombay Town Council have received with favour a scheme, submitted to them by a firm of wine merchants, for the establishment of a *café* on the continental system in the Victoria Gardens. The wonder is that a thing of this kind has not long been a feature in Bombay social life. There can be little social enjoyment in this unhappy country until the evening, and no one but an Englishman would dream of spending the only hours in which life out of doors is tolerable in a dining-room, where the horrors of the noon-day sun are imitated with tolerable—or intolerable—success; while there is superadded for three weary hours the impossibility of escape from one's kind. A well conducted *café* at which it should be possible to get a fair dinner in the open air at a moderate cost, with the concomitants of lively music and 'troops of friends,' would give a deathblow to the 'big-dinner' system, which has lived so long that it seems as if nothing short of a social revolution of this kind would kill it. For this reason alone I venture to say that there are many in Bombay who already regard Messrs Bounevialle with affectionate interest as possible saviours of society and who wish them all success in their plans. The idea mooted in some quarters, and notably in the *Bombay Guardian*, that it is impossible to have a place of this kind which shall not degenerate into a haunt of vice, is a libel on the habits of Englishmen, which there is nothing even in our melancholy social history to justify."

"THE CITY OF HEALTH."—If people only knew the important part which the teeth play in the economy of health, they would be more careful to preserve them. This cannot be done more effectually than by the regular use of Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentrifice, an elegant preparation, which prevents the decay of the teeth, and gives them a pearly whiteness, at the same time imparting to the breath a grateful fragrance. The genuine Odonto has the words A. Rowland & Sons [illegible] on the Government stamp fixed on each box; buy only Rowlands': sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, [illegible] and storekeepers. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, Thacker & Co., Limited, Byculla, and Fort also at Poonah.

THE TOWN COUNCIL AND THE BUDGET FOR 1878.

A special meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held in the Municipal Buildings, yesterday afternoon, for the consideration of the Budget for 1878. Mr. J. M. Maclean presided, and there were also present Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Mr. Mathew, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. J. H. Grant), in his introduction to the draft Budget, stated that the surplus cash balance in hand on the 1st January 1877 was Rs. 1,40,617, and besides this sum, the following receipts or savings, not estimated for in the 1877 Budget, have been or will be available during this year, viz:—Government contribution to Police, Rs. 90,000; saving on grant for interest on the Tulsi Loan, Rs. 6,000; and Excess Town Duty, Rs. 50,000,—Rs. 1,46,000, making a grand total of Rs. 2,86,617 in excess of the estimated cash balance and revenue. A portion of this excess has been appropriated up to date, viz:—Rs 54,000, leaving Rs. 2,32,117, from which must be deducted Rs. 74,000 for liquor licences, the fees for which, by a recent resolution of Government, will not be collected in December in advance for the following year, as has been the practice in former years. Allowing for this deduction, the amount remaining for expenditure in 1878 would be Rs. 1,58,000. He (the Commissioner) had therefore added this sum to Rs. 1,34,000, the balance required by the Act for the end of 1877, and provided for in the Budget for that year. Besides the Rs. 90,000 promised by Government towards the maintenance of the Police Establishment for 1878, the Commissioner estimates that the Corporation will probably receive Rs. 12,100 from the Gardens, including Rs. 5,000 from Messrs. Bounevialle and Co.; miscellaneous receipts he expects will yield about Rs. 15,000 more than in 1877, the principal item of increase being rents from the Dhobies' Lines. The amount of arrears of occupiers' rates to be recovered from the railway companies had not yet been settled, and the Commissioner has not entered any sum under that head in the Budget. The estimated receipts from rates and Town Duties in 1878 are estimated to be about the same as for 1877. Departmental savings are not taken credit for in the Budget; any savings that may be effected will either be left to meet unexpected calls from the Departments in which the savings are effected, or they will swell the general cash balance at the close of the year. On the side of expenditure, the Municipal Commissioner observed that an extra expenditure of Rs. 10,000 would be necessary during the year for painting the markets and putting them into thorough repair. In the Health Department, a total increase of Rs. 57,100 would be necessary for the purchase and maintenance of fresh carts and bullocks for the proposed extended reclamation of the Flats, but these charges would not recur, and as a set-off against them must be calculated the value of 56 railway wagons which will no longer be required, and which the G. I. P. Railway Company are prepared to purchase, and also the extra water rate leviable from the G. I. P. Railway Company from the 1st December next. The Municipality might also look forward to a considerable increase in the revenue at present derived from cultivation on the Flats; and they would save Rs. 25,000 which it would be necessary to expend for repairing the Coorla siding if it were continued in use. Under the head of "Debt," there will be an increase of Rs. 1,10,000, consequent on the sum of Rs. 1,65,000 being provided for payment of interest on the Tulsi Consolidated Loan, against Rs. 55,000 provided on the same account in the Budget for 1877. "To sum up the state of the finances the account will stand thus:—

INCOME.

Opening balance Rs. 1,34,000+Rs. 1,58,000=Rs.	2,92,000
Receipts for the year "	30,45,500
	Rs. 33,37,500

Deduct—

EXPENDITURE.

Disbursements for the year Rs.	31,05,267
Closing balance required by the Act "	1,50,000
	Rs. 32,55,267

This leaves Rs. 82,233, to which may be added the amount that will be realised by the sale of Railway wagons." In conclusion, the Commissioner states:—"I will submit a list of new works prepared by the Deputy Executive Engineer in charge, aggregating about 2 lakhs and a half, but as there is only 1 lakh of rupees available, I would suggest the following works as the most important:—

	Rs.
Filling Hindoo and Mahomedan Burying Grounds	22,000
Filling in plot of ground opposite new Dhobies' Lines	25,000
Police Chowkies	10,000
Latrines	10,000
Asphalting footpaths round Crawford Markets	6,000
Laying water-pipe to Love Grove Pumping station	7,000
One ten-ton steam roller	6,500
Purbadavie Road	15,000

The Deputy Executive Engineer has prepared plans and estimates for the new Police lines and quarters. The cost as estimated will be between 9 and 10 lakhs of rupees, and therefore it is of course quite out of the question to provide for them from current revenue. I think it may be considered highly satisfactory that after providing half a lakh of rupees for additional live stock and plant for the Health Department, and a lakh and ten thousand rupees for extra interest on the Tulsi Loan, we still have about a lakh of rupees available for new works, without additional taxation, and also without taking credit for extra water rate from the railway companies."

The Council proceeded first to the consideration of the estimated items of expenditure. Under the head of "Town Council and Corporation Establishment" the Commissioner reported that:—"Rs. 25 of his usual yearly increment having been withheld from the Secretary's pay for 1877, on the ground of anticipated financial difficulties, I recommend that he may be allowed an increase of Rs. 75 *per mensem* for 1878, which will make up his salary to the maximum laid down in the Act"—Rs. 700 per month.

Dr. Blaney moved that the Commissioner's recommendation should be adopted.

Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote asked if the cause which had induced the Council to withhold the advance last year had been removed.

Dr. Blaney—The Budget this year is certainly very much more favourable than last year.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee seconded Dr. Blaney's motion, which was adopted.

An increase of Rs. 10 per mensem was sanctioned, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, to the salary of the head clerk in the Secretary's office.

The total estimate fixed for the "Town Council and Corporation Establishment" was Rs. 44,896, as compared to Rs. 39,934 for 1877, and Rs. 37,728 actual expenditure for 1876.

In the course of the discussion of the items under the head "Municipal Commissioner's Establishment,"

Dr. Blaney, alluding to the estimate of Rs. 1,500 for "Printing Annual Report and Accounts," complained of the manner in which the annual report is printed at present, and asked if it could not be improved.

The Chairman suggested that the proceedings of both the Town Council and Corporation ought also to be printed regularly.

Dr. Blaney—Yes, I think that should be done. It is very important.

The estimated expenditure for the Municipal Commissioner's Department was fixed at Rs. 38,852, as compared to Rs. 38,978 for 1877, and Rs. 38,147 actual expenditure for 1876.

The estimated expenditure for the "Municipal Audit Account and Stores Department" was fixed at Rs. 36,000, as compared to Rs. 35,214 for 1877, and Rs. 33,312 actual expenditure for 1876.

In connection with the "Assessment Department,"

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked if it was proposed by the New Municipal Act, expected shortly to be passed to enact that the owner of property shall have the whole of the rates chargeable in connection with that property charged to him all at once in one Bill, and if that clause had been inserted in the Bill on the recommendation of the Town Council. He did not think the Town Council had recommended it, and it would inflict great hardship on small landlords who had no other means of income except the rents of their small holdings.

The Chairman said he thought the recommendation came, not from the Town Council, but from the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Pedder). He failed to see what the matter had to do with the Budget, in the consideration of which the Town Council were at present engaged, though it was no doubt of great importance, and the Council ought at some future time to discuss it. The Bill was now in the hands of a Select Committee. According to the copy which had been sent to him, it was at present a most objectionable and reactionary Bill. The Chairman concluded by stating that at the next meeting of the Council he will move that Government requested to supply the Town Council with a copy of the Municipal Act Amendment Bill.

Other items of expenditure were fixed as follows:—

Assessment Department, Rs. 50,652, as compared to Rs. 50,190 for 1877, and Rs. 53,072 actual expenditure in 1876.

Collection Department, Rs. 90,566, as compared to Rs. 90,884 for 1877, and Rs. 89,194 actual expenditure for 1876.

On the estimate of Rs. 10,000 for repairs to the markets coming up for discussion, it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish detailed estimates of the cost of putting the Crawford Markets in thorough repair.

At this point, the Council adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH ESPLANADE.

"A special service for children will be held in the Free Church Esplanade, tomorrow (Sunday) evening at 6-30 p. m.

HARBOUR MISSION.

Divine Service is held regularly on Sunday morning, on board H. M's Hulk Semiramis, at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, and men are invited to attend.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

(*Times' Correspondent with the Turkish Army.*)

ERZEROUM, Sept. 5.

I have not noticed that any description of the military system of Turkey has been given by any of your other correspondents. I therefore venture to lay before your readers the following rough sketch which I have compiled after conversation with several staff officers. The stories of no two men tallied—so I put this forth with some diffidence. Some of the details may be faulty, but in the main points I know I am correct.

In Turkey military service is compulsory on all male Mahomedans above the age of 18 years. Able-bodied men desirous of finding a substitute are permitted to do so on payment of a fee of 50 Turkish pounds. Christians are exempt from this service, but they have to pay a poll tax of 16½ piastres per annum on every man, woman, and child in their households, towards the sustenance of the troops. The Turkish Army is essentially a territorial one. It consists, as I have before remarked, of seven Army Corps, located in the seven great provinces of the Empire; these provinces are again subdivided into military circles, called "Merkiss," each of which is responsible for a certain number of regiments and batteries. Their interior economy is presided over by a committee of officers belonging to the Army Corps of the districts, the president of each Merkiss Committee, usually of the rank of Ferik or Lieutenant-General, being styled "Reiss." This Committee is responsible for the pay and pensions of all men belonging to their Merkiss, they settle all Commissariat arrangements, are the medium by which the Seraskier distributes arms and ammunition to the various Army Corps, and are, in fact, the local machinery by which the Turkish military engine is worked. Every able-bodied Mahomedan upon being drawn for military service has to pass four years in the Nizam or standing Army, after which he is permitted to proceed to his home for one year, and is then styled a soldier of the "Etayot;" at the expiration of this year he is transferred to the Sinfi Evril, or 1st Ban of the Redif, in which he has to remain four years, his service only being called for in case of war. At the end of the four years he is again liable for a further term of four years in the Sinfi Sanni, or 2d Ban of the Redif, and after that for a third term of four years in the Sinfi Salis, or 3d Ban of the Redif; he is then liable for 17 years' service in the Regular Army, and should the nation be engaged in any great war the Porte can again call upon him to serve a further term of five years in the Mustahfiz. For all peace requirements the Nizam, or standing Army, is sufficient. Petty wars such as those in Yemen, Crete, and Servia, were found of sufficient importance to warrant the calling out of battalions of the 1st Redif, while to cope with the Russians it was deemed necessary to call up even the Mustahfiz.

Thus each regiment of Infantry consists of 20 battalions—namely, four battalions of Nizam, four battalions of the 1st Ban of Redif, four battalions of the 2d Ban of Redif, four battalions of the 3d Ban of Redif, and four battalions of Mustahfiz. The battalion of Nizam troops are distinguished, the first three numerically, as the 1st, 2d, and 3d Tabors, of such, and a regiment, the 4th, being the Tallia, or Chasseur Ballar. The Redifs and Mustahfiz, on the contrary, are known by their provincial designation—as the 1st Erzeroum Redif Battalion, the 3d Baitoors Redif Battalion, or the Erzingan Mustahfiz. The paucity of officers for the Redif and Mustahfiz battalions has proved a source of much danger and difficulty in this war. Company officers were found in the persons of non-commissioned officers of Nizam regiments, and these men, generally ignorant of both drill and discipline, were not enabled to infuse much smartness into their commands. All privates can aspire to the rank of Yuz-bashi, or captain, which is not a commissioned grade; but it is very rare to hear of a captain, unless, indeed, he possesses interest or money, being promoted to a commission. Cadets of noble families, after passing through the military school at Constantinople, are posted to battalions as Kolagassis, or wing leaders, a grade between captain and major, and after having worked a period of probation in this appointment are given the rank of Bin-bashi, or *chef de bataillon*. Each regiment, as I have remarked in one of my previous letters, is commanded by a Colonel, or Mir Allai, with a Kaimakam, or Lieutenant-Colonel, under him. The four battalions of an allai or regiment—be it of the Nizam or Redif—are commanded by Majors, or Bin-bashis (the lowest commissioned grade in the Turkish army). The battalion is subdivided into wings, commanded by Kolagassis, who are also the Staff officers to the *chef de bataillon*, and these wings are subdivided into four companies, nominally of 103 privates, each commanded by a captain (Yuz-bashi), with two subalterns (Moolazim) beneath him.

The Nizam battalions, as a rule, are fully officered, and each one has a surgeon, but the Redifs are very badly off—one officer per company usually being considered quite sufficient to answer every purpose in war. Discipline, in one sense of the word, does not exist, but crime is very rare. Strong drink being forbidden by religion, the Turks, consequently, are sober, abstemious race, and drunkenness, the curse of European armies, is, I may say, unknown in the rank and file of the Ottoman army. I wish I could say it was equally rare among the officers, but I am forced to confess that, although I have never yet seen a Turkish soldier the worse for liquor, I have seen officers of all grades, from that of Lieutenant-General downwards, in a state of intoxication. Articles of War exist, but are rarely called into requisition; more rare still is it for a Court-Martial to be held. Should a private or subordinate officer commit a crime, the *dictum* of the colonel or *chef de bataillon* is sufficient to insure condign punishment; while in the case of an officer of superior grade his influence, or bribery, wards off the evil effects of any *faux pas*.

In the matter of drill I have yet to see a Turkish infantry battalion that could hold its own with our worst Militia corps, while their cavalry are totally ignorant of the meaning of the word drill. To expect a Turkish cavalry soldier to take a fence would be to strike at the root of all their liberty. The artillery is by far the best disciplined and best drilled branch of the service. I have seen batteries walk past in a very creditable manner, but I have never seen them attempt to manœuvre at a faster pace. Of the Sappers and Miners I can say nothing. In Armenia, at any rate, this corps is like the snakes in Iceland—"there are none." Drill of all sorts is carried on with as much noise as possible; every bugle or trumpet call is repeated by every officer and non-commissioned officer in the battalion. The consequence is that at all the skirmishing parade the confusion is appalling. A faint attempt to copy the English system has been introduced. Men skirmish in single rank on the hill side, but in presence of cavalry invariably in groups. Supports move in the same formation as skirmishers—*i. e.*, either in single rank or in groups—reserves always in column of half companies or companies. Men fire as they please, and they generally please to fire standing. Guard duties are carried on in the most slovenly manner possible. The relief of sentries is never carried on in the presence of a non-commissioned officer, nor do sentries walk "briskly backwards and forwards on their posts in a soldierlike manner," for they never move at all, but stand on the same post until the next man for sentry strolls forward as a relief.

(*Times' Special Correspondent.*)

ADRIANOPLE, Sept. 10.

A military authority in the way of being well informed tells me that from August 2 to September 3 or thereabouts no less than 14,000 men passed through Constantinople on their way to the front. He calculates that within the last five or six weeks there has been an average, in round numbers, of 5,000 a week, and in the last four months a grand total of 80,000. The not uncommon notion that they are raw levies fresh from the plough tail, and no better than *chair à canon*, is very wide of the mark. They are, indeed, in one sense fresh from the plough, as they are taken entirely from the agricultural classes, and their conversion from thrifty workers into non-productive consumers is a frightful drain upon the resources of the country. But they have nearly all smelt powder either in actual warfare or as Redifs—the Turkish equivalent for our Militiamen—while garrisoning towns in the interior. They are very fond, too, of rifle practice on their own account, and take so kindly to fire arms and fighting, that they master the intricacies of the latest improved weapons in what, to a drill sergeant accustomed to English plough-boys, would seem an incredibly short space of time. They come from all parts of Asia, and the supply is, I am assured, still far from being exhausted, though this assurance scarcely tallies with the fact that the majority are advanced in years, the conscription now embracing all under 60. However, there is a good deal of fighting still left in a Turkish peasant of 60, owing in a great measure to the wonderfully frugal, simple life he leads. They are full of religious enthusiasm, devoutly believing that they are doing battle with the Giaour for the preservation of the true faith. It is difficult for a non-Mussulman to realize the extent to which the Turk's religious belief colours his whole conduct and character, blending itself inseparably, not merely with such higher feelings as patriotism, loyalty and affection, but even with the most seemingly trivial minutiæ of food and dress. It not merely sends these men by thousands cheerfully to the battle-field, but inspires them beforehand with a profound conviction of their own moral and national superiority, and a consequent disdain for the infidel enemy, which makes the newest levies as confident of victory as if they had gone through a successful campaign. The contempt which the European feels for the Turk as a hopeless laggard in the 19th century race of civilization is feeble compared with the contempt which the Turk feels for the European as a Giaour and a money-grubber.

No one, in fact, who knows the Turks can be much surprised at the courage with which they have fought, to whatever cause he may attribute it; but what has certainly surprised their best friends almost as much as their foes is the way in which they have moved their men and material about. The same authority who gave me information about the number of troops which have passed through Constantinople tells me that over 110,000 men, with 10,000 horses, 250 cannon, with ammunition, stores, &c., have been moved by rail and steamer even considerable distances, without one single accident, delay, or breakdown of any importance, except in the case of the cannon destined for Erzeroum, but left sticking in the mud at Trebizond—a case which naturally attracted public attention, and, occurring early in the war, made people think that the worst prognostications as to Turkish mismanagement would be realized. My informant spoke only of the movement of troops and ammunition from point to point. Of the arrangements made for their commissariat and hospitals and general comfort on the field very different accounts are given; but then the Turkish soldier lives and fights on so little that his endurance puts a positive premium on neglect. Even the transport would, doubtless, be found very inferior if compared with a high European standard, such, for instance, as the German; but it is more to the purpose to compare it with the Russian—a comparision which it need not fear. In any case it has greatly exceeded what was ever expected of the Turks.

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Translated from the German of Stadnitz, and Edited with additions

By EDWIN W. STREETER, 18, New Bond Street W.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.
The Nursery has no more innocent help than MRS. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which, applied to the Infant's Gums, relieves the pain and prevents convulsions. CONTAINS NO NARCOTIC. See the name of "BARCLAY & SONS, Farringdon Street, London," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists at 2s. 9d. a bottle.
Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS REMEDY is PANCREATIC EMULSION.
The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London.
Sold by them and all
*CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ELLWOODS' HATS AND HELMETS.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS,
Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in
HOT CLIMATES.
24, Great Charlotte Street, London, S. E.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages as a cooling beverage, mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LNODON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.
Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON, Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have REMOVED to their
NEW SHOW ROOMS AND OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of every description of
TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also
CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosine or Candles.
CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.
CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.
ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.
. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Offices,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.
PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine James (throat irritation).

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A powerful well-built Grey Horse, 7 years, off 14-3½ high, well broken to single and double harness, and trots fast, Rs. 600.
A handsome and Stylish Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years' old up to weight, is an excellent mover, and goes well in harness, Rs. 550.
A well bred Bay Arab, 7 years old, a passed charger, an exceedingly good mover, carries a Lady, well broken to single harness. Rs. 350.
A handsome pair of dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 900.
A well-bred Bay Arab Carriage horse, 9 years' old, 14-3 high, well broken to single harness, a handsome Brougham horse Rs. 450.
A high caste Bay Arab horse, aged 14-1 high, a very good mover, has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 800.
A powerful Flea bitten Grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-2 high, has been ridden as a charger for some time past, is a good mover and up to weight. Rs 550.
A Bay Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1½ high, rides well, and well adapted for district work. Rs. 450.
A strong Chesnut Country Galloway, 13-1 high, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle Pony. Rs. 100.
A Bay Arab, "Sir Watkin," aged 14.1 high, a first-rate horse cross country. Rs. 250.
A Country-bred Colt, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in saddle and thoroughly quiet in harness. Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

	Per Doz. Qtr.	2 Doz. Pts.
LOUIS ROEDERER'S Champagne	Rs. 58	Rs. 60 8
HAMILTON & GRIEVE'S Champagne	50	51 0
ASHBURNER'S Champagne	38	40 0
AMIOT'S Carte Blanche Champagne	28	30 0
AMIOT'S Carte d'Or Champagne	32	34 0

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—
Chateau Leoville ....Rs. 24 per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafite .... 28 ,,
HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE,
Laubenheimer ....Rs. 16 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch .... ,, 22 ,,
Steinwein .... ,, 22 ,,
Hochheimer .... ,, 24 ,,
Ruedesheimer .... ,, 26 ,,
Marcobrunner .... ,, 30 ,,
Queen Victoria Berg .... ,, 36 ,,
CHAMPAGNE:—
Real Eugène Clicquot; .... Rs. 40 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. .... ,, 22-8 ,, Pts.
Theoph Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche .... ,, 40 ,,
SHERRY:—
London Club ....Rs. 20 per doz. Qts.
PORT:—
Very fine Old ....Rs. 24 per doz. Qts.
BEER:—
Flower and Sons' Pale Ale..........Rs. 4-8 per doz. Qts.
BRANDY:—
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s celebrated Cognac * Stars....Rs. 22 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars.... ,, 25 ,,
Do. do. *** Stars.... ,, 29 ,,
Fromy and Roge's well known Cognac, *** Stars.... ,, 30 ,,
ASPARAGUS:—
Best German ....Rs. 25 per doz. Tins.
Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.
St. Estéphe ....Rs. 11 per doz. Qts.
Margaux .... 15 do.
Médoc Pauillac .... ,, 22 do.
Chateau Le Roc .... ,, 24½ do.
Cantemerle .... ,, 31 do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.
Grave ....Rs. 15 per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1.......... ,, 19 do.
Do. Superior .... ,, 21½ do.

HOCKS.
Laubenheim..........Rs. 16 per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim .... ,, 19 do.
Scharlachberg .... ,, 28 do.
Liebfraumilch .... ,, 32 do.
Rauenthal .... ,, 37½ do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg .... ,, 40 do.
Rudesheimberg .... ,, 41 do.
Marcobrunner .... ,, 44 do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney .... ,, 45 do.
Steinberg.. .... ,, 48 do.

BRANDIES.
Cognac ....Rs. 31 per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux .... ,, 33 do.
Do. Fine Champagne .... ,, 38½ do.

VERMOUTH.
Premiere qualite..........Rs. 14½ per doz. Qts.
Do. do. .... ,, 8 do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.
H. Piper & Co..........Rs. 45 per doz. Qts.
LeForestier .... ,, 41½ do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE.
IT HAVING COME TO OUR KNOWLEDGE that sundry parcels of spurious champagne bearing fraudulent imitations of our Brand on the Corks and Labels have been offered for sale in Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay, and other places in India, we hereby beg to caution the Wine Trade and the Public generally against this fraud. We also give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against all persons forging or counterfeiting our Trade Marks, or dealing in spurious Wine falsely purporting to be our growth.
MOET AND CHANDON,
July, 1877. Epernay, (France).

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
ONLY TWO MEDICINES REALLY ACT UPON THE LIVER;
One Mercury or Blue Pill, the other Dandelion. Thousands of Constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill, or Calomel. The only safe remedy is
Dr. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS, which act gently on the Liver, and remove all the above symptoms. Sold all over the world by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.
NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious Complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other Diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all Bilious Affections, Liver and Stomach Complaints, and Indigestion, as proved by thousands.—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS
Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.
Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.
The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.
ELECTIONS take place in June and December.
Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.
With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, and at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £80 a year, which includes all extras.
Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.
Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.
Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.
By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—
Captain O. Bourdillon, Poonah, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Khandalla, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowile, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madras ndia.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronized him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.
Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.
The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.
Dining Tent with Rooms .... 32' by 22
Do. Do. .... 31' by 21'
Field Officer's .... 29' by 17'
Captain's .... 24' by 14'
Rowtee .... 24' by 14'
Horse Stable ....
Double Pole.......... 20' by 16

SINGLE POLE TENTS.
Subaltern's .... 18' by 14'
Do. .... 14' by 14'
Hill .... 12' by
Staff Officer's.......... 13' by 12'
Bechoba .... 12' by 12'
Do. .... 10' by 10'
Horse Stable ....
Necessary .... 5' by 5'
Do. .... 4' by 4'
For further particulars please apply to him at his Manufactory in Old Emaum Bara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

SEASON 1877-78.
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY, SHIRTS, &c., &c.

ASQUITH & CO. have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their FIRST LARGE SHIPMENT for the COMING COLD SEASON, and now submit for the guidance of their numerous patrons a price List of the Leading Departments of their Establishment.
Illustrated Catalogues, with patterns and Self-measurement Forms, Post Free on application.

Cash Price List (i. e.,) Remittance with Order.

Comfortable and Easy Fitting SHIRTS.

Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing..........Six for 36 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colours..........Six for 30 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached; a strong useful Shirt..........Six for 22 8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing..........Six for 28 0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above..........Six for 22 8
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk.....Six for 52 0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The Best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk..........Six for 52 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts..........From 7 8

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

GENTS' BANIANS. Rs. A.
Fine Gauze Merino .... Six. 14 0
Superfine Saxony.......... ,, 21 0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, shrinkless .... ,, 27 0
Summer Merino, medium substance .... ,, 36 0
Real India Gauze.......... ,, 40 0
Warranted Half Silk.......... ,, 45 0
Shetland Merino Long Sleeves for Cold Districts 6 0
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Overland Passengers 7 8

GENTS' DRAWERS.
Fine Dressed Cotton.......... 3 12
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee. 4 12
Fine Summer Merino.......... 7 8
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats 7 8
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers. 6 8
Bathing Drawers .... per pair 2 0

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels. Rs. A.
Fine Brown Cotton..........Doz. 9 8
Super ,, ... ,, 13 8
Fine Fancy Colours .... ,, 15 0
Extra Super ,, ... ,, 18 0
Best Fancy Stripes.......... ,, 19 0
Best Lisle Thread Striped .... ,, 28 0
Real Balbriggan .... ,, 30 0

KNICKERBOCKERS. For Sportsmen.
Ribbed Merino ....per pair. 5 8
Stout Knitt 5 8
Stout Knitt Socks 3 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS, Soft and Shrinkless.
Plain Mixtures..........Doz. 15 8
Drab or Fawn 18 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns 18 8
Superfine, a Special Article 21 0
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic 24 0
Real Scotch Lambswool for the Hills 25 0
Stout Ribbed Knitted per pair.......... 3 8

SILK SOCKS AND HOSE.
Black Silk Socks......per pair 7 8 & 8 8
Black Silk Hose..... ,, 12 6
White Silk Socks ... ,,

SLEEPING KIT.
Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing... 10 0
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article.......... 18 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, all the new Designs, or Plain Colors 18 0
Best Striped Cambric.......... 6 8

PYJAMAS.
Printed Cambric..........Six.. 16 8
Oxford Cloth..........each.. 5 0
Wove Flannel..........each.. 9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.
Oxford Cloth 10 0
Wove Flannel 17 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle... 20 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.
Fine Berlin Wool 10 0
Extra Super 11 0
Brown or Drab Super Berlin Wool... 15 0

Flannel Vests and Calico Drawers cut from the Piece and made to measure.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DAY, OR OFFICE SUITS. Rs. a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color.......... 25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best wool.......... 30 0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk 27 0
Extra Fine do. 30 0
Best Fancy Angolas 35 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from 35 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats 12 8

DRESS SUITS.
SUPER West of England Cloth 75 0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge.. 85 0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear.......... 7 0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits.. 30 0

WASHING MATERIALS.
Colored Drill Trousers.......... 5 0
Best White Drill 5 0
Suits of above 15 0
White Linen Drill Trousers.......... 8 8
Flemish Linen Trousers.......... 6 0
Suits of do. do. 16 0
Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from 6 8

SHIKAR KIT.
Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials.......... 18 0
Do. Do. of Stout Flax.......... 18 0

GYMKHANA SUITS.
BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk.......... 28 0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS.......... 9 0

TROUSERS. Rs. a.
Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes 10 0
Superfine do. do. 14 0
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades....from } 16 0
A very large choice of these superior goods.
The very Best Angolas made.......... 18 0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.
Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords...... 18 0
Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords 23 0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear.......... 26 0
White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear.......... 35 0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas.......... 5 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches 10 8
Coats of the above 15 0
White Cord Trousers 14 0

VISITING AND FROCK COATS.
MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating bound with Rich Silk Braid 36 0
FROCK COATS for special wear of the above 38 0
DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling.......... 26 0
VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS 9 0
Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat.......... 39 0
Do. Do. Frock Do. 45 0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coat.......... 16 8
Do. Do. Do. Vest.......... 6 8
Morning or Visiting Coat 25 0

SCARFS AND TIES, LATEST NOVELTIES.

SMALL MADE KNOTS. Rs. a.
"Marlboro'" Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk. 1 12
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk...... 2 8

MODERATE KNOTS.
Th "Isis," Washing, Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots 2 0
New Designs Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk 3 0

THE LATEST NOVELTY.
"La Crosse," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured 3 0

A GREAT SUCCESS.
The "Four in Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin 3 8
Rich Corded Silk 3 8

WINSORS.
To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot.......... 1 12
Fancy Checks 2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes.......... 3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality 4 8

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.
The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors 2 12
The "R. Y. C.," White Satin, Fancy Spots ....
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twilled Silk, White Spots...... 3 8
Rich Corded Silk, Plain, or Fancy Stripes..........
Rich Figured Satin 0

MADE UP BOWS.
"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes 2 0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above 2 4

COLLARS AND CUFFS.
BEST LINEN—THREE-FOLD THROUGHOUT.
SHAPES SPECIALLY MADE FOR A. & Co. Rs. a.
The "Pall Mall"—stand up—per doz 6 8
The "Military"—Special Mess Collar 6 8
The "West-End"—neat turn down 6 8
The "New Shakespeare"—good space in front.......... 6 8
The "Harvard"—turn down corners 6 8
The "Dux"—with Tie attached.... { Special for Mofussil wear } 7 8
The "West-End"—with Tie attached....
Reversible Cuffs—per doz.......... 12 0

LUNDS JEWELLERY.
Front Studs .... } Gold or Ivory ....set 4 8
Collar .... } Will last ....each 1 0
Links .... } For ....pair 10 0
Solitaires .... } Years..........pair 5 8

UMBRELLAS.
Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks.......... 11-8, 12-8, 16 0

WALKING STICKS.
Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment .... } 1 12 to 2 8

FOLDED SILK TIES.
Black Corded Silk.......... as. 14, Rs. 1, 1-4 and 1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black.......... 2 0
White Dress Ties .... from 8 annas

BRACES.
Guyot's Celebrated.......... 2 8
Silk for Dress 4 8
Cantab, very strong 2 8
United Service, Strong Leather.......... 3 8

HELMETS AND FELT HATS.

SHIKAR HELMETS.
ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION. Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear 15 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape 14 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather 16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.
Cork on Felt covered White Drill 14 8
Extra Quality, very strong 16 0
Extra Quality, covered White Doe.......... 22 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains ....
,, Silver do. ....

THE TERAI—ANDRE'S.
Gents. Ladies. } Best quality 18 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band 18 0
The same make with raised Felt outside Turban, a splendid protection 13 0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.
Drab Felt, Cork Lined 10 8
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, lined with Cork.......... 13 8
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest novelty.......... 13 8

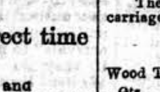
PITH HELMETS.
BEST CALCUTTA MAKE.
Boy Helmets 5 8
Girls' Dolly Varden.......... 5 0
Ladies' do. do ....Rs. 5 & 6 0
Gents' Shooting 5 0
White Doe Regulation 16 0

FELT HATS, FOR EVENING WEAR.

The "Ryde"—Black Soft, Round Crown, Stiff Brim...... 7 8
The "Raleigh"— Do. Do. 8 8
The "Talbot"—Drab Half Stiff, Flat Crown, Spring Brim, Extra quality.......... 9 8
The "Burleigh"—Black Stiff, Round Crown, Low with narrow Brim 8 8
The "Stanhope"—Black Stiff, Round Crown, moderate Height, Extra quality 9 8
The "Rutland"—Do. Do. 8 8
The "Hampton"—Best Soft Felt, Round Crown, very Light, a Special Article—Black, Drab, and Beaver Brown 9 8
The "Polo"—Soft Mixed Brown, Round Crown, Rough Beaver Felt 6 8
The "Tavistock"—Black Flat Crown, Half Stiff, very light. 8 8
The "Tavistock"—Do. Do. Extra quality 9 8
The "Westminster"—Stiff Round Crown, very light, Moderate height, Best Drab, Beaver Brown, and Black Felt 9 8



ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. .... ,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do. .... ,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. .... ,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance.......... ,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting..........Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.
1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance..........Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches .... 65 to ,, 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches .... ,, 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ....Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.
German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..........Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters .... ,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches .... ,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers .... ,, 550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.—(INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is a follows:—
On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash Charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off them.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C., AND 44, MARK LANE, CITY, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.
THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE P. & O. Co., AND THE B. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.
Seventy Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.
THE BOMBAY. THE REFORM. THE WINDHAM. | THE ATHENÆUM. THE HIMALAYA. THE NYNEE TAL. | THE CAWNPORE. THE SIRHIND. THE TUTICORIN. | THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS. THE WESTERN INDIA

MEMO OF TERMS.
An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE
3 months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine, Spirits, &c., &c., that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.
To prevent delay, Constituents when ordering are requested, in the event of any particular Brand not being in stock, to state whether the nearest quality may be substituted.
☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street, Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni and Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, near Crawford Markets.

BORDEAUX—Red.
IN BOTTLE.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	,, RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	,, PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	,, LAROSE		21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	ST. JULIEN	Dinner Wines	18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, Excellent for Breakfast		12 0	14 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC do. do. Cup		11 8	...

IN WOOD.

CASH. 46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.		Per 46 Gals. Hdhs duty paid. R. A.
254 4	ST. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	242 0
181 4	ST. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import for order.

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVES	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *élite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 8	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 8	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	...
37 4	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, Superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine..	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

SHERRY.
We call special attention to these—

Per doz Qts. Rs. A.			Per doz Qts. Rs. A.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 0
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTE, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, Excellent Wine	red seal	32 8

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
42 4	123 0	238 12	468 8	Vino Puro	44 0	134 0	260 0	510 0
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla	40 0	122 0	234 0	460 0
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37 0	112 0	217 0	420 0
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36 0	102 0	195 0	380 0
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34 0	86 0	163 0	320 0

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4, extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME, "Extra Dry," so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 0	50 0	FINEST DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29 12	...	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES PLUME, per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45 0
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
42 0	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	,, EXCELLENT WINE	30 0	...
42 0	44 8	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 4	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	,, MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	..
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK RUDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 0	32 0
24 0	26 0	,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavor	31 0	33 0

PORT.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALD'S full-bodied gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	23 8	DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
23 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.
Our duty paid Prices are:—

Per dozen. Rs. A.			Per Dozen Rs. A.
24 12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	25 8
13 4	In Flasks	*	13 12
8 0	Half flasks	*	8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavor	**	27 0
14 4	Do. In Flasks ,, ,,	**	14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0
16 0	Do. In Flasks	***	16 0
32 12	Black Capsule, superior old pale, the finest imported	****	34 0
17 4	Do. In Flasks	****	18 8
42 4	BLACK CAP, extra superior rare old		44 0
21 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
19 8	Do. fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4	FIELD'S GIN		22 0
24 12	WHISKY SCOTCH, Fine old extra quality		25 8
22 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure		23 0
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0
15 12	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL		16 0

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.		Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.
13 8	COGNAC, ****	14 0
11 12	,, ***	12 0
9 12	,, **	10 0
9 4	,, *	9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. An allowance of price for the Jar willbe made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.
Empty Jar 1 Gallon .... Rs. 2 0 Each.
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, ... ,, 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW ,,	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURES, CHOICE	...	28 0

July, 1877.

ENGLISH GOODS.
VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.
Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.
Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman*, Newspaper, Calcutta.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.
JEEWANJEE & Co.
Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ...	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	,, 4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, ,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL, £5,00,000.
The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—
The Life Fund, Government Securities £108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto. 51,080
£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.
The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office: 6, Old Court House Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,890
Do. 1872..........£816,883
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.
DECLARATION OF BONUS.
THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.
The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
29	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.
The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.
The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.
Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on pplication to the Undersigned.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court o Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH,
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. — Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley — Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq. — W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq. — Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq. — William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson. — The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.
SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the special use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
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